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CHNOUPEK ON WARSAW PACT BUCHAREST SESSION

AU171126 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 86 p 1

[Report on interview given by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to a CTK correspondent at the end of the meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact states in Bucharest on 15 October]

[Text] At the end of the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Bucharest, CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek gave an interview to a CTK correspondent:

He said: The Bucharest session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of our allied organization is characterized by several notable features. First of all, there is the very period in which it was held, that is, immediately following the very important meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. Eduard Shevarnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, informed us very promptly and in detail about the course and conclusions of the meeting. We welcomed and highly valued the fact that the Soviet Union went there again with important and far-reaching proposals, opening up realistic prospects for the elimination of the nuclear threat and halting the feverish arms buildup -- on earth as well as in outer space. At our session and in the adopted communique we fully and unanimously supported them, because they were submitted in the interest of all socialist countries, in the interest of the preservation of peace throughout the world. We agreed that in Reykjavik considerable headway had been made toward agreement, something that in itself constitutes political capital, a huge experience, as well as a hope for the future.

We called on the U.S. Government to assess the seriousness of the international situation, abandon its obstructionist stance on the USSR's constructive proposals, which remain the main theme of the Soviet-American dialogue, and approach them constructively, from positions of realism and responsibility.

Another marked feature of the Bucharest session is the fact that it was held immediately between two important events which outline the Europe-wide process of security and cooperation, the process of the relaxation of tension on our continent. What I mean is the recent successfully concluded first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and the upcoming Vienna follow-up meeting of countries tht signed the Helsinki Final Act.

In Bucharest, we consulted in an atmosphere of a comradely exchange of views as to how to assert as effectively as possible the conclusions of the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, oriented toward strengthening the Europe-wide process further, particularly as regards the appeal for a far-reaching reduction of armed forces and conventional armament in Europe, including nuclear weapons of a operational-tactical designation with a range of up to 1,000 km, under effective, jointly carried out verification. We also assessed further main aspects of a common course at the aforementioned Vienna follow-up meeting. Another subject of our interest was our exchange of views on other problems of current international life, topical issues of international economic cooperation, the possibility of a peaceful and a more just solution of the situation in the hotbeds of tensions and conflicts and other issues.

We also pondered a number of themes which arise from the natural need to perfect further the mechanism and effective, flexible functioning of our allied organization.

We are convinced that the results of the Bucharest session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs will contribute to the further consolidation of the unity and capability of action of the Warsaw Pact countries, and will become an important impetus for the unification of all peace-loving forces of the world with the objective of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in international relations.

CEMA SESSION FOR MATERIAL, TECHNICAL SUPPLIES BEGINS

LD172311 Warsaw PAP in English 1942 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 16 -- CMEA committee for cooperation in material and technical supplies opened its two-day plenary debates here today. The meeting is chaired by committee chairman, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Lev Voronin. The meeting is attended by representatives of ten CMEA member states.

Support for all forms of efficient management, especially economical and rational use of material resources, was placed among the most important tasks for the forthcoming years. This is served by the consistent implementation of the programme of cooperation in this field.

The joint programme of activities in this field, reaching the year 2000, embraces a number of economic, scientific, technological and organizational ventures. The programme provides, among others, for the working out and organization of production of new machines, equipment and technological processes in order to more efficiently make use of material resources and production and consumption waste materials.

In order to accelerate this process, the committee recognized as necessary to join the implementation of the comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress adopted at the 41st CMEA session. Poland participates in the implementation of 99 ventures out of 118 ventures embraced by the programme.

Representatives of member-states of the committee acquaainted themselves with Poland's experience in the organization and improvement of material and technical supply, which were presented by head of the Polish delegation, Minister of Raw Materials Jerzy Wozniak.

Members of the committee discussed the results of the implementation of multilateral agreements on scientific and technological cooperation in the years 1981-86, worked out in the framework of the committee. Poland coordinates cooperation in the field of reclaiming and recycling of materials.

While stressing the need for the continuation of those works, members of the committee also discussed questions linked with the specialization and cooperation in the production of machines and equipment, including new types of machines for the processing of recycled materials, with the production of containers and outfit for warehouses.

The committee reviewed a draft of its timetable for the years 1987-88. The debates were attended by Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda.

COMMUNIQUE ON AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE 16TH PLENUM

AU181803 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 18 October 86

[Communique on the AWP Central Committee 16th Plenum held in Tirana on 18 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 18 October 1986, under the chairmanship of Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, the AWP Central Committee 16th Plenum met to consider preparations for the Ninth AWP Congress. The plenum unanimously approved the report on the activities of the AWP Central Committee and on its tasks for the future, to be presented at the Ninth AWP Congress by Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, and also the report on the tasks before the Ninth AWP Congress for the eighth 5-year Plan for the economic and cultural development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania during the years 1986-1990, to be presented by Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. At the end of the plenum's proceedings, Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, made a speech.

[Signed] AWP Central Committee 6th Plenum

[Dated] Tirana, 18 October 1986.

1987 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND SIGNED

AU191759 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 19 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland was signed in Tirana on October 18. For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and for the Polish side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Helmut Floeth. [name as received]

Present in the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations and the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the PR of Poland in Tirana, Jan Suichninski.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export in the People's Republic of Poland bitumen, chrome ore, copper wires, cigarettes, tobacco, cognac, vegetables, fresh fruits, artistic products, carpets, ready made garments, knit-wear, etc, and will import coke, coal, different semi-finished products, machinery and equipment, synthetic rubber, mass consumer goods, etc.

During its stay in our country the Polish Government trade delegation led by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Helmut Floeth was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci. In the meeting they exchanged opinions on the extension of the trade exchanges between the two countries.

SFRY AMBASSADOR ARRIVES, MET BY CIFLIGU

AU191815 Tirana ATA in English 0954 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 19 (ATA) -- The newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FSR of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Novak Pribcevic, arrived in our country on October 18.

At the airport the ambassador was received by the chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifligu

POLITBURO APPROVES SOVIET REYKJAVIK STANCE

AU162057 Sofia BTA in English 1959 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP discussed the results of the Reykjavik summit between CPSU CC Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which took place on October 11 and 12, 1986. The Politburo gave a high assessment to the Soviet leadership's initiative on the calling of this meeting which turned into an important political event event.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP assesses the new wide-scope proposals of the Soviet Union as a demonstration of true willingness to eleminate all nuclear weapons during the next decade, as a model of new political thinking and approach to the problems of the nuclear century. The accepting of these proposals would constitute a large step forward towards the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war and an about-turn in international relations, states the Politburo of the BCP CC.

"Regretfully, this historical opportunity was missed as a result of the U.S. ruling circles' unwillingness to abandon the Strategic Defense Initiative, an initiative that manifests their strive for military superiority. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP expressed full support for Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's line at the Reykjavik summit.

Despite the fact that the summit ended without the sealing of an agreement, it was noted during the Politburo meeting, some agreement of great importance was reached in respect to strategic attack weapons and medium-range missiles in Europe and Asia. This has created a qualitatively new situation in the world and opened the way for true progress in the struggle for nuclear disarmament.

In our world there is no reasonable alternative for the survival of the human civilization save for the halting of the arms race on earth and the prevention of its proliferation into space. That is why all statesmen and politicians as well as all peoples of the world must realize and accept their share in the joint responsibility for the future of mankind. Bulgaria will continue to direct her foreign policy in pursuance of this noble idea and expressing the will of the Bulgaran people, states the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC MUFTI ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU150843 Sofia BTA in English 1140 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Sofa, October 11 (BTA) -- At the invitation of the chief Mufti's Office of Bulgaria, Mr Ahmad Zabarah, chief mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic, arrived on a visit to this country.

Discusses Freedom

AU161801 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 16 Oct 86

["Shaykh Ahmad Zabarah: "Bulgarian Moslems Enjoy Complete Freedom" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA) -- "Bulgarian Moslems enjoy complete freedom. I saw this with my own eyes," said Shaykh Ahmad Zabarah, mufti fo the Yemen Arab Republic, who is here at the invitation of Bulgaria's Chief Mufti's Office.

At a press conference, organized by the Chief Mufti's Office, Shaykh Ahmad Zabarah said that he had attended prayers in very well kept mosques in Sofia, Plovdiv, Kurdzhali and Smolyan.

"Before, I came here, I heard a lot of propaganda, a slanderous propaganda, according to which Moslems in Bulgaria have no freedom." "This is not true," stressed he. "I saw that they are free."

Shaykh Zabarah refuted certain circulating rumors about mufties killed and Moslem graveyards and mosques destroyed in Bulgaria. "This is not true. I saw that all muftis are alive and in good health. I can prove this. I spoke with ordinary Moslems and believe that this propaganda is groundless," said the mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic. He expressed his amazement at the fact that some of Bulgaria's neighbors are spreading such fabrications. "Maybe they wish to conquer Bulgaria as they had done 500 years ago," added Shaykh Ahmad Zabarah, noting that no such development is possible now.

Bulgarian Moslems are calm, happy and content, said the Shaykh. He noted that besides the complete freedom to practice their religion they also enjoy all privileges associated with modern life. The children of Bulgarian Moslems visit secular schools but are also trained in religious matters.

Shaykh Zabarah dwelled on the work of the International Islamic Conference "Moslems in the Struggle for Peace", held recently in Baku (the U.S.S.R.). He said that the participants had voiced concern over the militarist policies pursued by the United States.

The mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic spoke in support of the numerous peace proposals of the Soviet Union which he said are directed at the salvation of world peace and the prevention of a nuclear war. These initiatives are in the interest of all peoples, said he.

Shaykh Ahmad Zabarah noted the need to halt the Iran-Iraq war.

TU COOPERATION CONFERENCE HELD WITH BRITISH

AU171706 Sofia BTA in English 1607 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 17 (BTA) -- A conference of the Commission for Bulgaro-British Trade Union Cooperation for the 1985-1986 period was held here today. A delegation of the British-Bulgarian Trade Union Association, led by its national secretary Mr Len Dawson, took part in it.

The report gave a high assessment to the work of the two organizations devoted to the broadening of cooperation among the workers and the trade unions of the two countries for consolidating peace and understanding. The contacts between workers and subordinate trade unionists are developing. The commission is continuing to give prominence to the interest shown by the British tourists, trade union members, in Bulgaria. Visits to factories, discussions and meetings with Bulgarian workers are being organized for them. Annually the "Georgi Dimitrov" Scientific Research Institute for Trade Union Affairs organizes a two-week course for British trade unionists with the cooperation of the commission and the association. Joint work in defence of peace and for restoring the spirit of detente and cooperation in the name of the well-being of all peoples is also being promoted.

The workers united by the two organizations resolutely and without reservation support the series of historic peace initiatives of the USSR which were further developed in Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals at the Reykjavik summit. They express the hope that the U.S. will make the necessary constructive steps in order to achieve discernible results eagerly awaited by the entire mankind, the declaration adopted by the conference reads. Support was expressed for the just struggle of the British printers and all British workers. A high assessment was given to the contribution of the Bulgarian workers to the realization of the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon free zone.

The commission and the association discussed the groundless and slanderous allegations of some British mass media directed against their members stressing that they are aimed at discrediting the cooperation between the workers of Bulgaria and Great Britain.

"This provocation is not directed only against me. It should be considered in the context of the recent invectives against Bulgaria in some West European countries. [quotation marks as received]

The two organizations signed a programme for their joiont work in the 1987-1990 period.

SYRIAN PEASANTS FEDERATION DELEGATION VISITS

AU092016 Sofia BTA English 1845 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 9 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.) and first vice president of the State Council, received a delegation of the General Federation of Syrian Peasants, led by Mr (Issa Zamel,) prominent functionary of the federation and of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party. The delegation is visiting here at the invitation of the Standing committee of the Bulgarian agrarian Party.

An emphasis was laid on the principled stand of Bulgaria and of the B.Z.N.S. in support of the struggle of the Syrian and the other Arab peoples against the imperialist aggression, for durable and just peace in the Middle East. The sides stressed the great importance of the proposal for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices.

It was pointed out that the traditional ties between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the General Federation of Syrian Peasants are being promoted and help expand relations between the two countries.

During the meeting, the two organisations expressed their full support for the Soviet initiatives seeking to avert the nuclear threat and to reduce armaments.

USSR ACADEMICIANS CONFER WITH HEALTH OFFICIALS

AU160858 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 15 (BTA) -- Acad. Nikolay Blokhin, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, and Acad. Yevgeniy Chazov, minister of health of the USSR and co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, departed from Bulgaria today.

During their visit the Soviet physicians were received by Acad. Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health. They also had a meeting with Acad. Atanass Maleev, president of the Medical Academy.

Acad. Yevgeniy Chazov spoke before Bulgarian physicans of the achievements of Soviet cardiology and Nikolay Blokhin told of his impressions of the conference of representatives of the Soviet and American public on some topical issues of the relations between the two countries, held in September in the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The guests visited some leading institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of sciences.

TANCHEV RECEIVES, AWARDS ICELAND'S AMBASSADOR

AU141834 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] On 9 October Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, received Pall Asgeir Tryggvason, ambassador of the Republic of Iceland to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. After the friendly talk, the first deputy chairman of the State Council awarded the ambassador with the order "Madara Hoseman," second class, which has been bestowed on him for his contribution to strengthening the two countries' friendly relations.

The reception and ceremony were attended by Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

GRIGOROV AWARDS SRV AMBASSADOR ON DEPARTURE

AU140855 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] On 10 October Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Hoang Trong Nhu, SRV ambassador to Bulgaria, with the "Madara Horseman," first class, Order for his merits in strengthening and developing friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV, and in connection with his final departure from the country.

The ceremony was attended by Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BTA'S TRAYKOV ELECTED JOURNALISTS UNION CHAIRMAN

AU161846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] A session of the Administrative Council of the Bulgarian Hournalists Union was held today under the chairmanship of Veselin Yosifov. It was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

In his speech, Comrade Yordan Yotov positively assessed the Bulgarian Journalists Unioin's activities. He also made a number of recommendations for the further improvement of the union's work in order to fulfill the tasks set for the Bulgarian journalists by the 13th BCP Congress.

The Administrative Council of the Bulgarian Journalists Union also examined organizational matters. At his own request, Veselin Yosifov was relieved from the post of chairman of the union, and Boyan Traykov, director in chief of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, was elected chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union.

BCP CONTROL COMMISSION REVIEWS PETITIONS

AU160540 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct p 2

[Gencho Boshnakov report: "Strictness and Trust"]

[Text] On 13 October a meeting of the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission took place. It was chaired by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the commission. Petitions and objections from punished party members were reviewed.

The party membership of six persons was restored; the petitions of four persons to revoke their punishment, including expulsion from the party's ranks, were rejected; and the punishment of two persons was reduced, after concluding that the penalty has already played its role. What was characteristic of the work related to reviewing the cases? First of all, this was the striving toward a profound clarification of the circumstances, the principle character, the strictness related to the cases, and also the trust of man. Such was the case of Radka Vacheva, from the "Vazov machine-building plants" metallurgic combine in Sopot.

The following action, a violation of procedure by her as chairman of the plant's trade union related to sending youth, including her son, the workers school department, was quickly and forcefully turned into a gross violation. Subsequently, the combine's party committee decided to increase the punishment inflicted by the primary party organization and to impose the highest penalty -- expulsion from party ranks. In order to enhance the credibility of the accusation, another accusation was added to the original one, namely, insincerity in reporting the political past of her father and uncle, an accusation that proved false. The Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission changed the punishment from "expulsion from party ranks" to "reprimand", because in any event, Radka Vacheva permitted herself to sign the proposal instead of the chairman of the combine's trade union committee.

During the meeting lively debate took place related to the work on reviewing petitions to the 13th BCP Congress, submitted by punished party members, and referring to the criteria and approach in evaluting the essence, role, and example of the violations. It was pointed out that the activity of the Central Control-Auditing Commission has always followed and will always follow the party's April line. This means that in the future as well the possibility of admitting people to party ranks with alien class origin and hostile anti-people manifestations will be blocked and greater strictness will be applied in checking the personal example and contribution of the Communists to constructing the mature socialist society. This principled position presupposes an individual and concrete approach, as well as a striving to adopt decision after a profound clarification of the facts and the causes of the violations, while allowing for the broadest participation of the workers' collectives and the public in the discussions and combining strictness with respect and trust.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL RECEIVES STOICHKOV

AU181649 Sofia BTA in English 1608 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo, October 18 (BTA) -- The sixth session of the Bulgaro-Mozambique Joint Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended yesterday in Maputo. A protocol was signed determining the chief directions of the development of the bilateral cooperation. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was received by Mozambique's President Mr Samora Machel and by Mr Mario da Graca Machungo, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

JAKES DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 19 OCTOBER

LD191811 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, Oct 19 (CTK) -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia left today for a working visit to Moscow, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

He is accompanied by head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee department Zbynek Sojak.

BILAK GREETS FOJTIK ON RETURN FROM USSR

LD181926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Jan Fojtik, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague from the Soviet Union today. The delegation was comprised of Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee secretariat; Otto Cmolik and Vasil Bejda, departmental heads of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Jan Risko, director general of Czechoslovak Radio; Jan Zelenka, director General of Czechoslovak television; and Bohus Travnicek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat. During their working visit, made at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the delegation exchanged experiences on the implementation of the resolutions of the last congresses of both parties in ideological work. They were welcomed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials at Ruzyne Airport.

STROUGAL TO VISIT GREECE 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD200457 Prague CTK in English 1632 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 19 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal will pay an official visit to Greece at the invitation of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou in the next few days.

SOVIET-STYLE PRESS CRITICISM URGED

AU061141 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Specifically Naming Names"]

[Excerpts] "Come to attend one of our membership meetings and you will see an example of horrible formalism. [passage omitted] The report is always so sterile that there is nothing to discuss. We adopt a formalistic resolution prepared by the committee and go home," writes a Communist from the HZZ plant in Trnava.

"You have been writing about the application of the principles of the 'Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Bodies and Organization on Deepening the Struggle Against Violations of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline.' [passage omitted] In Humenne district chairmen of united agricultural cooperatives and directors of state farms (but not only they) have their drivers take them to and from work every morning and evening. The distances involved are by no means short. The District Agricultural Administration in Humenne knows about it but it has done nothing," writes a reader from Humenne and mentions the names of people who make illicit use their cooperatives' vehicles.

"We need criticism and self-criticism in our life like a fish needs water. But in the past we repeatedly witnessed that criticism of those slowing down our development, and committing mistakes and errors backfired and hit the heads of those voicing this criticism. It was a mistake that party bodies and organizations did not always and everywhere devote the due attention to criticism and failed to draw principled conclusions from such cases along party lines. At the June session of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev criticized the work of the Kursk Oblast party organization. The question comes to mind: How come that comrades in the Soviet Union are not afraid of criticizing even a leading secretary while in our country everything is in the best order in this respect? Just like in the USSR, in our country, too, there are many things that embitter our lives. I am in favor of specific criticism that is not anonymous but names names," writes our reader from Zilina.

All three letters reached our editorial office in the last couple of days, but their writers -- even though they solicit help and are specific -- have "forgotten" to sign them or to give their address. This does not make their letters more credible. They invoke Soviet experience with applying criticism and self-criticism but fail to use this experience themselves. The criticism in the letters and notifications addressed to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet PRAVDA is supremely specific and specifically targeted, and the letters are signed. "We must be more vigorous in getting rid of those who have by their unworthy behavior stained communist honor. People here still have a bad memory of two 'outstanding officials' -- M. Nishanov, first secretary of the Arnasayskiy Raykom, and N. Uralov, deputy chairman of the oblast Executive Committee. For a number of years they confused the state pocket with their own, placed people from their home town and their relatives in ranking positions, in short, they did not behave as Soviet officials and party members but as some feudal lords of the old regime," writes A. Nizayov from the Dzhizak Oblast of the Uzbek SSR. "The party mercilessly pillories those who have renounced their honor and conscience and violate Leninist principles. This is what I have learned from the brief announcement in PRAVDA about T. Khuramshin, director the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, having been recalled from his post and expelled from the party. [passage omitted] Such officials must be strictly punished, in public trials. They cause tremendous damage, not only material but also moral damage, because people often make their judgments about the party as a whole on the basis of the conduct of its individual representatives," writes O. Zelentsov, a locksmith from Kursk. "A few days before the annual conference a session of the city party committee released from their posts V. Vedernikov and V. Kravtsov, first and second secretaries of the city party committee, respectively. In connection with what? Does it mean their transfer to a different post, a lower one, a higher one? People have not been told and all kinds of conjectures are therefore making the rounds. The session was addressed by D. Gagarov, first secretary of the kray party committee, who could have explained why the leading representatives of the city party committee were released from their posts. He failed to do so," wrote E. Morozov from Ussuriysk in Maritime Kray. The Soviet press was able to publish this criticism after verifying the truthfulness of the working people's letters.

Specificity, clarity, and the naming of names -- such are the features of the letters addressed by Soviet working people to the CPSU Central Committee and the editorial offices of party newspapers.

Criticism and self-criticism have always been an effective instrument for solving and overcoming shortcomings, malpractices, and problems and -- if put forward, understood, and dealt with correctly -- they have always moved our socialist development a step ahead. Lenin's idea that if we are not afraid of openly uttering even bitter and uneasy truths we will surely learn to overcome all difficulties, applies to our conditions as well.

The 17th CPCZ Congress adopted a principled position on criticism and self-criticism. [passage omitted] It stressed that we view communist criticism and self-criticism as a natural constituent feature of internal party life, as an indispensable instrument of building a developed socialist society. However, criticism has nothing in common with demagogy that is out to deprecate conscientious work and to incriminate upright people. Just as it is necessary to boldly brand malractices, it is necessary to take with the same boldness a stand in defense of the right cause, against slanderers, authors of anonymous notifications, and the like. Criticism must be creative and constructive. We must not tolerate pseudocriticism [kritikarstvo] aimed at producing sensations at the expense of the solution of the problem. Such are our principles. [passage omitted]

How often do we experience that precisely those who do not in the least abound in socialist moral features and do not discharge their duties claim the right to criticize everything and everyone and -- to prevent their hypocrisy from coming to light in the course of inquiries into the justification of "their" criticism, denouncements, and notifications -- write anonymous letters because they lack the courage to speak out openly, to express their criticism face to face. [passage omitted]

The new will not prevail over the old, outdated, and ossified automatically. The new must be fought for. Also in asserting the strategy of acceleration it is necessary to strive to create a genuine atmosphere of creativity, adherence to principles, exactingness, criticism, and self-criticism. Practice shows, however, that in real life everything is more complicated. Many ranking employees resent their subordinates' and working people's comments on their work or on malpractices at the workplace they supervise, they do not respect the collective's opinion and sometimes seek to suppress criticism or even to take revenge on those who come out with criticism. [passage omitted]

In such cases, in which people are persecuted for expressing criticism, it is necessary to proceed in the strictest possible manner, always keeping in mind that one must not play hazardous games with people's trust.

PEZLAR URGES 'FULL,' 'TRUTHFUL' INFORMATION

AU171520 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee: "The Strategy of Acceleration and the Tasks of Mass Information and Propaganda Media"]

[Excerpts] The most important feature of our society's life today is the effort to realize the program determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress. [passage omitted]

The workers of the mass information and propaganda media have made and are continuing to make a considerable contribution to explaining the significance of the congress documents, as well as to the realization of the tasks. [passage omitted]

The program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the concept of acceleration, which is its foundation, is becoming the axis of the activity also of our system of mass information and propaganda media.

Despite the justified positive assessment of their contribution in explaining and implementing the program documents and the results of the 17th CPCZ and the 27th CPSU Congresses, one can -- on the basis of the experience to date -- say that not all possibilities for the better quality and effectiveness of the work of our journalistic front have been fully exhausted in that respect.

One has to realize, in the first place, that the work with the congress program is not a campaign, but a long-term living process, in which the criterion of the effectiveness of all participating components, including the mass information and propaganda media, are the actual results, above all, on the vital battlefield -- in the sphere of the economy. As the assessment of the development of the national economy since the beginning of this year shows, the real turn -- despite certain positive results -- in the direction of all-round intensification, quality, and effectiveness has not occurred yet. [passage omitted]

Some ranking personnel remonstrate that the congress has determined objectives, but that the means by which they are to be achieved are not sufficiently known. One cannot at all agree with such an attitude. He who has carefully read the materials of the 17th CPCZ Congress knows well that they contain not only the determined objectives for the immediate as well as the more distant future, but also the main ways to achieve them. [passage omitted]

Not only ours, but also the experience of the fraternal socialist countries fully affirms that the concept of acceleration substantially enhances and fundamentally increases the role of the mass information and propaganda media in social development. The revolutionary nature of the stage upon which we have entered, the transition to a comprehensive intensification, to a broad application of science and technology in practice require an approach to press, radio, and television that is different from the one that was characteristic of the stage of extensive development. [passage omitted]

In the center of the attention of all workers of the mass information and propaganda media must be the problem of managing and influencing human thinking and doing it from the viewpoint of the strategy of acceleration. [passage omitted]

That this is an immensely complex and demanding task, goes without saying. The process of overcoming the "psychological" barriers in human consciousness in the form of views, notions connected with the extensive development is inevitably connected with conflict situations, and concerns individual, group, and national interests. It suffices to point out the widespread and fairly deep-rooted egalitarian ideas about socialism, and the incorrect notions about social justice, which are a serious obstacle to a substantial enhancement of the role of merit in remuneration. [passage omitted]

One requires of the system of the mass information and propaganda media that it consistently impart in the consciousness of readers, listeners, and viewers the fact that what is involved in our social development are profound qualitative changes, which are objectively inevitable. They are not at variance with, but continue the preceding social development, are historically and socially linked with it, and in the new, domestic and external conditions they further enhance the results of the revolutionary changes of the past. [passage omitted]

The strategy of acceleration, among other things, unconditionally requires that the system of the public being fully and truthfully informed be constantly perfected. After all, any sidestepping of facts will inevitably manifest itself not only in the weakened trust of readers, listeners, and viewers in the mass information and propaganda media, but often leads to the failure to resolve problems which have become ripe and to eliminate shortcomings and abuse. And this, in its consequence, retards, slows down the development of society. The truth, the consistent implementation of the principle of full and truthful information, which is a very important activating factor, was not and will not be a simple matter. [passage omitted]

Any curtailment of criticism in the mass information and propaganda media would necessarily result in stagnation as regards the resolution of serious social problems. [passage omitted]

The objective of the strategy of acceleration is to gradually, with the common strength of the socialist countries, achieve the world standard in the quality of products, in providing services, and in developing and implementing science and technology. Here, the mass information and propaganda media have to play the role of a merciless mirror, which reflects the true state of the standard of a given sphere of production or other social activity. [passage omitted]

Qualitatively new tasks cannot be fulfilled without systematically perfecting the cadre situation in editorial offices. In this connection, the CPSL Congress stressed the necessity of having in this work people who are morally strong, dedicated to the cause of the party and the people, and developing the best traditions of our journalism. The management of the entire system of mass information and propaganda media must acquire a much higher standard. This, in particular, concerns publishers, whose sense of responsibility is frequently not of the desired standard. [passage omitted]

The strategy of acceleration inevitably elicits great creative tension on a national scale. Outmoded notions, views, and attitudes are being overcome within its framework. That, of course, is also reflected in editorial collectives, in which, logically, tensions and conflict situations occur. What is important is that these tensions be of a creative nature and the conflict situations are, on principle, resolved in such a way as to make the new, the progressive in our social life and journalistic work prevail. [passage omitted]

Despite the attention lavished by the state and party agencies on the material-technical base of the mass information and propaganda media, one has not succeeded in achieving a fundamental improvement in that sphere. We have to resolve serious problems in the printing industry, and in technologically ensuring the acitivity of radio and television, as well as in equipping editorial offices with modern computers. Only fundamental modernization can turn this situation around. Its urgency is magnified by the fact that our class and ideological enemies have built up a gigantic propaganda machinery in the world, which is equipped with the most modern technical means. For quite a long time now, the governments of imperialist powers have been giving priority to those means, whose task is ideological subversion of the countries of the world socialist system. This is a reality which all agencies responsible for the successful activity of our system of mass information and propaganda media must consider. In the current conditions of the intensifying psychological warfare as a special form of imperialism's aggression vis-a-vis socialism, any underestimation of the issues connected with ensuring the activity of our journalistic front along material-technical lines would have very grave consequences. However, the objective difficulties of this sphere cannot serve in justification for a considerable portion of the current shortcomings in the quality of journalistic work. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL VIEWS AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

LD110414 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Pavol Kovacik, deputy head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee, has prepared a commentary on the current situation in agriculture.

We know how the harvest went, particularly the results of harvesting densely sown cereals. Planned tasks were not successfully fulfilled, and we recorded a shortfall of roughly 237,000 metric tons, of which 147,000 metric tons is in corn. When we add to this that bulk feed, according to estimates, should reach 80 percent of last year's results, the seriousness of the situation becomes clear. This is why it is now very important during fall work, which is the most demanding in the agricultural year, to be exceptionally conscientious. It must be conscientious because it is necessary to harvest literally everything from our fields, to eliminate losses to the maximum, particularly, of bulk feed, corn, potatotes, sugar beets, vegetables and fruit, simply to give this problem great attention. In view of this, the past year's action should not be repeated in that, despite the stress placed on the need for complete harvesting of some crops such as sugar beet, potatoes, seed corn, vegetables, many officials in enterprises made their own lives easier and fulfilled this task by means of fall plowing. This is a manifestation of great irresponsibility, particularly this year.

Fall work is complicated because it involves laying the foundations of future crops and taking into account the dry weather. It is necessary to concentrate on making use of irrigation both before and after sowing and in all areas where irrigation exists. A pressing question is organizational preparation for the wintering farm animals. This must be solved from the viewpoint of complex securing of nutrition, housing, health, selection and reproduction, organization of labor and so on, so that every worker is completely familiar with the tasks and the ways they should be secured and solved. this task is demanding compared with the past, particularly because of the aforementioned shortfall of densely sown cereals, that is, corn, smaller yields of sugar beets, and feed.

The current complicated situation will call for special measures for wintering farm animals, because we are concerned with supplying the domestic market with basic foodstuffs such as meat, milk and so on. Naturally, the primary party orgnaizations must concentrate their attention on these facts and strive by understanding, planning, organizational, and control activity as well as their ideological educational work, to completely secure tasks. To put it simply, everything must be subordinated to the fulfillment of the set tasks to the required amount and quality. This will not be done by words but by concrete deeds.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF LABOR PRESENTED -- Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the South Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee, presented the Order of Labor in Brno today to Jan Citicek, chief secretary of the District CPCZ Committee in Prostejov. The high state distinction was conferred on him on the occasion of his birthday and in recognition of his many years of selfless work for the CPCZ and socialist society. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 14 Oct 86]

SAVINGS IN 1986 -- Prague -- The savings deposits of citizens of the Czech SR increased from January to mid-September 1986 by Kcs5.3 billion; the average per capital deposit amounted to Kcs14,984, which is Kcs902 more than during the same period in 1985. [Summary] [Prague RUDE RAVO in Czech 7 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

HONECKER-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK

LD171759 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, left Friday for an official visit to the DPRK. He is accepting an invitation by Kim Il-song, the general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Erich Honecker is accompanied by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary and deputy State Council chairman; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, head of the SED International Relations Department; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the chancery of the State Council chairman; and other persons.

Erich Honecker was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann; People's Chamber president; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Joachim Hermann; Warner Jarowsinsky; Heinz Kessler; Guenter Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Erick Mielke; Erich Mueckenberger; Guenter Schabowski; Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer; Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Prof Dr Heinrich Homann and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; deputy chiarmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt and Horst Soelle; and other officials.

Kim Son-sik, DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim to the GDR; (Xi Futan), PRC charge to the GDR, and (Ragtschaabasaryn Shamz), the Mongolian People's Republic ambassador to the GDR, were present.

Arrives in DPRK

For reportage on General Secretary Honecker's visit to the DPRK, including his arrival, wreath-laying ceremonies at Korean war memorials, a banquet with speeches by both General Secretaries Honecker and Kim Il-song and reportage on their talks, see the North Korean section of the 20 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HONECKER, STOPH REPLY TO USSR GREETINGS

LD170914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- "The GDR considers it to be its most urgent task to do everything in its power for the implementation of the joint peace strategy of the socialist community. The determined and purposeful struggle of the USSR for a change for the better in the burning issues of the present time, to which Comrade Gorbachev's stance at his meeting with the U.S. President in Reykjavik again impressively testified, is wholeheartedly supported by our people."

This is stated in a letter to the Soviet leaders signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in which thanks are expressed for the congratulations on the GDR National Day.

"We share fully and completely the conviction expressed in your congratulations that the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR rests and will be further strengthened on the firmly-established and lasting foundation of socialist internationalism. This was against impressively underlined during the cordial meetings and the fruitful exchange of opinions at the highest level a few days ago in Moscow." The USSR is wished new, great successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in the perfection of socialism and in the struggle to ensure lasting peace.

CYPRIOTS DEPART AFTER TALKS WITH KRENZ, KESSLER

LD180505 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1202 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The comprehensive and far-reaching proposals on disarmament that Mikhail Gorbachev submitted in Reykjavik correspond to the vital interests of mankind and are supported fully and completely by the GDR. This was stated by Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Friday to the Cypriot military delegation visiting the GDR, led by Defense Minister Ilias Iliadhis. These proposals are a spur for all those want a secure peace to intensify their common activities for it now most of all. The GDR is advocating a change from confrontation to detente with its policy of dialogue and cooperation.

Egon Krenz described the stay in the GDR of the Cypriot military delegation as a furter step toward shaping the traditionally friendly relations and the close cooperation between the two states. They are of benefit to both peoples and also represent a contribution to the amelioration of the international situation. Egon Krenz stressed the necessity of settling the Cyprus problem politically, in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Ilias Iliadhis reported on the exertions undertaken by the government and the population of his country for a just, peaceful and durable solution of the Cyprus question. He thanked the GDR for the solidarity support in this struggle. GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler took part in the meeting in the building of the GDR Council of State.

On the same day he received the Cypriot delegation for a final talk. The GDR defense minister and Ilias Iliadhis assessed the visit as useful and constructive for the furthr expansion of the friendly relations between the two states and peoples.

Afterward, the delegation was seen off in a military ceremony.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS BRITISH PARLIAMENT

AU151406 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] London (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, staying in London, met with Tony Banks, member of the House of Commons, and other deputies in the British Parliament on 9 October. The partners in the talk unanimously expressed their determination to do everything to ban the danger of nuclear war.

IRAN'S PRIME MINISTER MUSAVI CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Kadar

LD171019 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI) -- In parliament Thrusday, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council, met with Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the talks, opinions were exchanged on topical issues of international life.

Present at the meeting were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Zsigmond Kazmer, Hungary's ambassador to Iran, as well as 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, Iranian deputy prime minister and 'Ali Akbar Farazi, Iran's ambassador to Hungary.

On Thursday the Iranian Government head, who is in Hungary on an official visit, was also received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

At the meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, it was concluded that relations between the two countries are advancing well. They agreed that further mutual efforts are necessary to take fuller advantage of opportunities to cooperate. Present at the meeting were Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Miniter of Finance Istvan Hetenyi, Gabor Nagy and Zsigmond Kazmer, while attending on the Iranian side were 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, "Abbas 'Ali Zali, minister of agriculture, Ahmad 'Azizi, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati and 'Ali Akbar Farazi.

Varkonyi Receives Delegation

LD171051 Budapest MTI in English 1922 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI) -- On Thursday the Iranian Government head visited the sights of Budapest. He went to the Museum of Fine Arts where he looked at the material in the Egyptian exhibit and the 19th and 20th century paintings. He also visited the Castle Hill district of Budapest and viewed the architectural monuments of this, the oldest part of the city.

Also on Thursday, the personalities accompanying the Iranian prime minister held talks with their Hungarian counterparts.

Foreign Minister Peter Varknonyi received 'Ali Mohammad Besharati. At the talks they examined the situation of Hungarian-Iranian relations and concluded that both sides are willing to further advance the mutaully advantageous cooperation of their countries. The Hungarian foreign minister and his Iranian guest exchanged views on topical international issues, with particular respect to East-West relations and the situation in the Persian (Arabian) Gulf.

Over recent days a meeting was held in Budapest by the Hungarian-Iranian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, chaired by co-chairman Istvan Hetenyi, Hungary's minister of finance and Abbas Ali Zali.

At the talks they examined the situation of economic relations between the two countries and agreed upon the measures required to boost trade and evolve economic and technological-scientific cooperation. 'Abbas-'Ali Zali was received by Jozef Marjai, deputy prime minister, and the Iranian minister of agriculture met with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food affairs.

Lazar, Musavi Sign Letter

LD171804 Tehran IRNA in English 1528 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, Oct. 17, IRNA -- Political and economic talks between Iran and Hungary ended here Friday morning with the signing of a letter of understanding by the two countries' prime ministers.

In the letter of understanding, the two countries agreed to base their political cooperation on mutually shared viewpoints.

The two prime ministers also agreed to expand bilateral political, economic and agricultural relations.

At the end of the talks, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi invited his Hungarian counterpart, Gyrgy Lazar to visit Iran which was accepted.

Meanwhile, the agriculture ministers of the two countries also signed a letter of understanding during the Friday morning talks regarding agricultural relations.

Musavi Talks to Press

LD172115 Tehran IRNA in English 1801 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, Oct 17, IRNA -- Visiting Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi here Friday described his talks with Hungarian officials as "constructive." He said trade and cultural commissions formed during the talks had good results. Iran's trade and economic relations with Hungary will expand more regularly, he added.

Speaking in a press conference in the Hungarian capital, Musavi said the two sides had frankly put forth their viewpoints on a host of global issues in a 'sincere atmosphere'.

The premier said ht both Iranian and Hungarian officials believe there exists good ground for expansion of relations. He added that negotiations will continue at various levels.

In response to Budapest's daily news correspondent on relations between Iran and Hungary, the prime minister said that they have expanded considerbly since the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Bilateral relations are expected to advance to an even higher and more varied level in the future he added.

Asked about the educational system in Iran, Musavi said the Islamic Republic has diligently worked to eliminate illiteracy nation-wide, in addition to establishing schools in villages.

On export of oil to East Germany and Hungary, Musavi said talks were held with the two countries' officials on the issue. He added that in future additional talks will be held.

On Iran's relations with East European countries, the Iranian premier said that the Islamic Republic has joint anti-imperialist stances with these countries. "There are differences of opinion on the issue of Afghanistan, and we frankly announced Iran's stance," Musavi said.

On the Persian Gulf, the premier stressed that Iran believes there should be no foreign forces in the region, a topic also discussed with Hungarian officials.

The Islamic Republic has repeatedly warned foreign powers, especially the U.S., against their presence in the Persian Gulf and the Iranian delegation made it absolutely clear in the talks that Iran would not tolerate foreign interference in the Iraqi-imposed war.

On Iran's relations with Latin American countries particularly Nicaragua, the premier said Iran is duty-bound to fight against oppression. He added that Iran backs the oppressed people of the region whom he described as being under unwarranted pressure by the U.S.

Musavi said that Iran enjoys good relations with Nicaragua which are expanding daily.

In response to Radio Budapest correspondent [as received] about Iran's economic plans in light of the oil price plot the prime minister said the Islamic Republic is diversifying its economy and hopes to become less reliant on oil. Iran's economic structure has changed since the '79 Islamic revolution. The government has carried out organised and prudent planning, he noted.

The Iranian Govenrment has put forth well-thought out plans, and the nation has sincerely cooperated with it in an effort to uphold the values of the revolution, Musavi said.

Musavi stressed that OPEC's oil ministers should think of the interest of their own countries and ignore those of the U.S. and the West. The slump in oil prices is artificial and temporary, Musavi said, and Iran believes prices will run up to their normal level before long.

On cultural cooperation between Iran and Hungary, the premier said that talks were held on cultural issues, adding that a fruitful letter of understanding will be shortly signed in this field.

On the Iraqi attack on a passenger plane in Shiraz, Musavi added that it was not the first time Iraq had committed such an atrocity. Iraq routinely attacks residential areas and has attacked passenger planes and trains on a number of occasions. The Iranian nation has suffered too long from the barbarity of the Baghdad government, Musavi said, adding that over 150 missiles have been fired at the city of Dezful wreaking untold destruction and death.

The prime minister said Iraq should be punished as the aggressor country and for perpetration of a host of war crimes. The Iranian nation calls for the continuation of war until the final victory and the punishment of the aggressor, in order that peace can return to the region, the premier said.

FRG PRESIDENT LEAVES, SEEN OFF BY LOSONCZI

LD170951 Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI) -- On Thursday afternoon Richard von Weizsacker departed from Budapest.

The head of state of the FRG and his wife who were accompanied by Pal Losonczi and his wife, were bid farewell in front of the Houses of Parliament by a military guard of honour. Present were Rezso Trautmann, Janos Peter deputy speaker of parliament, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, other members of the Presidential Council, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and a number of members and leading personalities in political and economic life. Present were several leaders and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Hungary. Richard von Weizsacker greeted the people who appeared to bid him farewell. The high ranking guest and the personalities accompanying him took leave of the Hungarian political figures, leaders in public life, and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Then the guests and their hosts drove to Ferihegy Airport. On the tarmac of the airport Pal Losonczi and his wife, Laszlo Kovacs deputy foreign minister, as well as Istvan Horvath, Hungary's ambassador to the FRG and Ernst Friedrich Jung, ambassador of the FRG to Hungary took leave of Richard von Weizsacker, his wife and his party, who left Budapest by special plane.

MARJAI HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG'S BANGEMANN

LD182036 Budapest MTI in English 1913 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Hannover, October 18 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has opened the "Hungarian Days", a series of events in Hannover, and held talks with Martin Bangemann, minister of economics of the FRG. The parties exchanged views on topical issues of world economy, international trade and financial life, surveyed bilateral economic cooperation and tasks in the development of relations.

Jozsef Marjai held talks with Minister-Presidents Bernhard Vogel of Rhineland-Palatine and Ernst Albrecht of Lower Saxony.

Jozsef Marjai, Ernst Albrecht, leaders of Lower Saxony, representatives of the city of Hannover and some company managers discussed the further development of relations between Hungarian and Lower Saxonian companies. At the headquarters of the land Government of Lower Saxony Jozsef Marjai delivered a paper on Hungary's economic situation and plans, in the attendance of Minister-President Albrecht and managers of some large and middle-size managers. [as received] The parties exchanged views on the new practical forms of cooperation and the related experience of West German companies in Hungary.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest on Saturday.

UK MINISTER MEETS WITH HAVASI, OTHERS

LD181828 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- Alan Clark, minister of state at the British Department of Trade and Industry, visited Hungary from October 16 to 18 at the invitation of Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress.

The British minister met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Lajos Faluvegi and Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime ministers, and held talks with Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and Peter Veress. The talks were also attended by Leonard Appleyard, ambassador of Britain to Hungary. The parties surveyed the development of bilateral political and economic relations, and shared the view that over the past years the mutual visits of high-ranking politicians had greatly contributed to the development of Hungarian-British ties. It was welcomed that over the past three years bilateral trade turnover had gone up by more than 50 per cent, with Hungarian exports almost increasing by 100 per cent. The parties also stated that there are still many opportunities for expanding economic relations. To attain that goal inter-company cooperation should be developed, for which the parties saw favourable opportunities in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, mining, vehicle production, electronics, computer engineering, and the development of energy-saving equipment and technologies. Expansion of cooperation in third markets and the foundation of joint ventures in Hungary with British capital share may also help develop economic relations.

Alan Clark left Hungary on Saturday.

MTI REPORTS ON POLISH INTERIOR MINISTER'S VISIT

LD181555 Budapest MTI in English 1527 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- Colonel General Czeslaw Kiszczak, member of the PUWP CC and minister of internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official friendship visit to Hungary from October 16 to 18 at the invitation of Janos Kamara, ministers, and their delegations held talks on issues of mutual interest, and the expansion of cooperation. Czeslaw Kiszczak met Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP CC. The cordial and friendly talks were attended by Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Polish delegation left Hungary on Saturday.

DEFENSE MINISTER DECORATED WITH USSR ORDER

LD180706 Budapest MTI in English 1558 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 17 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council has awarded the Order of the Red Banner to Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, in recognition of his outstanding public activity covering several decades, and dedicated activity in the field of defence, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

The decoration was presented Friday in parliament building by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Also present were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Ferenc Karpati was awarded a high Soviet recognition on the occasion of his brithday. On the basis of a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, was awarded the Order of the October Revolution, in recognition of his merits in strengthening the militant friendship of the Soviet and the Hungarian Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

LABOR COOPERATION WITH CUBA -- Budapest, October 10 (MTI) -- Invited by the State Office for Wages and Labour, a delegation of the Cuban State Commission for Labour and Social Insurance held talks in Hungary on Labour force cooperation between the two countries, and signed a protocol on next year's aims. The delegation met Under-Secretary of State Albert Racz, president of the State Office for Wages and Labour. The delegation left Hungary Saturday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 11 Oct 86 LD]

YOUTH DELEGATION BACK FROM BULGARIA -- Budapest, October 11 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), headed by First Secretary Csaba Hamori, returned from Sofia on Saturday. On the invitation of the Dimitrov's Komsomol, they discussed tasks facing the two youth organizations and topical issues of the international youth movement. Csaba Hamori and Andrei Bunjulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of Dimitrov's Komsomol, signed a cooperation agreement for the period 1986-1990. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee, met Csaba Hamori. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1819 11 Oct 86 LD]

ITALIAN TALKS -- Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- Boris Bianchieri Chiappori, political chief director of the Italian Foreign Ministry, held talks in Budapest October 8-9 with Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs. The negotiating sides reviewed the state of Hungarian-Italian relations and concrete tasks of cooperation. Discussions about international issues focused on the theme of East-West relations, including issues of the Helsinki process and the Vienna follow-up meeting scheduled to begin in November. Boris Bianchieri Chiappori met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1830 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

DELEGATION IN COLOMBIA -- Bogota, October 9 (MTI) -- Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, headed a People's Front delegation on a vist to Colombia from October 5 to 8. The delegation held talks in Bogota with leaders of the Colombian Patriotic Union about further developing cooperation. The delegation held talks in Bogota with leaders of the Colombian Patriotic Union about further developing cooperation. The delegation met Fernando Cepeda Ulloa, minister of the interior, and Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Communist Party of Colombia. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2114 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL -- Brasilia, October 9 (MTI) -- Gabor Suto, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Brazil, Thursday presented his credentials to Jose Sarney, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2115 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

PAP REPORTS TALKS WITH PRC JUSTICE MINISTER

LD181041 Warsaw PAP in English 0647 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 17 -- The visiting Minister of Justice of the People's Republic of China Zou Yu has been received by Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Gertych.

The sides discussed cooperation of justice ministries of the two countries in the field of legislation and organization of judiciary, penitentiary service and the legal profession.

The Chinese guest also met with the first chairman of the Supreme Court and Poland's General Prosecutor.

The meetings in the Council of State and the office of the Council of Ministers were attended by Poland's Justice Minister Lech Domeracki. Present was also Chinese Ambassador to Poland Wang Jinqing.

PAP COMMENTATOR VIEWS GORBACHEV'S TV SPEECH

LD151802 Warsaw PAP in English 1504 GMT 15 Oct 86

["Listening to Gorbachev" -- PAP headline, by PAP commentator Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 15 -- Mikhail Gorbachev's televised speech was undoubtedly a significant political event. Millions of Poles sat in front of their tv sets to seek an answer to their doubts, fears and questions concerning the top level meeting in Reykjavik. And the overwhelming majority of them got such an answer. The practiced ears of experienced political observers who make up the majority of Polish tv viewers easily caught such a sentence: "Preparations for Reykjavik helped to set up a new platform, a new bold platform, which boosts chances for a final success." Or another one: "We are deeply convinced that there is a necessity of new efforts aiming to build normal international relations in the nuclear era. There is simply no other road."

These sentences taken out of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech are in full concordance with the way of thinking and views of a great majority of Polish society. There is a general conviction in Poland that there is truly no other road than the one of calm and business-like -- and persistent in this case -- negotiations, talks and exchange of views.

It has been widely known that for some years both the prestige of the U.S. President and his popularity have been declining in Poland. Such a phenomenon is a reaction to the anti-Polish policy of restrictions which hit at the personal interest and the way of living of nearly every Pole. One can expect that this trend will grow stronger after Reykjavik.

Reagan, who shoulders unquestionable responsibility for such a conclusion of the Icelandic meeting, made a move hitting at the interest of all nations, including the Polish nation, of course. Even a casual listening to Gorbachev's speech makes one understand that if the agreement had been achieved in Reykjavik which the Soviet Union strived for, life in Europe would become easier nearly at once.

Relations between states would be rapidly improving. Tendencies to policy of restrictions would surely begin to wane. Normal trade would start in full. The question of credits, repayments of debts and international financial policy in general would be seen in a different light. It would be easier to travel and to maintain contacts. It is no use listing elements of changes which would begin to take place. It was these new things which the Soviet delegation fought for striving for disarmament agreements as the disarmament itself does not hang in mid-air and has an immediate influence on all other fields of life.

Gorbachev simply calmed down the moods, gave answers to questions which we could not but ask and strengthened a conviction that everything is still ahead of us, but that it is necessary to fight for it and to support everything favouring peace, detente and dialogue. That is the way Gorbachev thinks, that is the way millions of Soviet people think and the same is also the way Poles think. And this is what underlies this unusual significance, this special value and force of all we heard sitting in front of our tv sets and listening to a transmission from Moscow.

DAILY EXAMINES FAILURE OF REYKJAVIK TALKS

AU171311 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 Oct 86 p 6

[Ewa Boniecka commentary: "Thwarted Hopes"]

[Text] The Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan aroused the world's hopes that during direct business talks, the leaders of two great powers would succeed in breaking at least some of the barriers to progress in reducing armaments and thus give the green light for the summit proper.

The road to Reykjavik was opened by the USSR leader not only because he initiated the idea, but most of all because the Soviet Union has made to the United States a series of concrete compromise proposals concerning armaments reductions. Therefore it was known that Mikhail Gorbachev would be bringing to the Icelandic capital not only an authentic desire for disarmament, but also a concrete package of proposals.

On the other hand, the American side's intentions were a subject of much speculation because the Washington administration held a negative stance toward a ban on nuclear tests and an end to the "star wars" program, and its approach toward other spheres of disarmament was dominated by a bargaining strategy. Nevertheless, Ronald Reagan decided to hold the working meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, aware that Washington was on the defensive in the face of Moscow's peaceful initiatives.

Thus it seemed that in Reykjavik, halfway between Moscow and Washington, the USSR and U.S. leaders would succeed in presenting the kind of offers from which they might work out a compromise. As we already know from Mikhail Gorbachev's statement after the meeting, the Soviet Union presented draft agreements concerning a profound reduction in strategic weapons, the elimination of European missiles, and freeing the world of the danger posed by the militarization of space. However, President Reagan did not accept them, maintaining his previous position concerning "star wars." Thus it turned out that President Reagan had come to Reykjavik, as Mikhail Gorbachev put it, empty handed.

The fact that both leaders had decided to hold a fourth meeting on Sunday afternoon shows without a doubt that they realized its importance for the further development of Soviet-American relations, which have reached a turning point. But politics is based on reality, so dialogue at such a level establishes the need to recognize mutual arguments. As we can see, there was a lack of this recognition on the American side.

The Reykjavik meeting therefore has not brought any results and this is fully confirmed by the fact that no date for a proper summit was established either.

At his press conference, Mikhail Gorbachev said outright that the meeting had failed. Secretary of State Shultz expressed a similar view.

International public opinion must receive this news with profound concern. At the same time, it must draw conclusions from the facts. These facts show that compromise would have been possible had Reagan displayed a more flexible approach.

However, one should hope, and the announcement of the continuation of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva confirms this, that Reykjavik will not stop the seeking of roads leading to an end to armaments. After all, dialogue between great powers on the subject of the most important issue for the world, freeing it from the danger of nuclear extermination, is essential. No dialogue at such a high level is completely empty. It had to be accompanied by a feeling of responsibility for the fate of mankind and peace. It is with this very feeling in mind that Mikhail Gorbachev warned that in the present situation, the world is approaching a point from which there may be no return if the Geneva talks between the two powers remain in total deadlock. Reyjkjavik has not become a positive impulse for a turn for the better. Although it has thwarted the hopes placed in a summit, it cannot be the last stage of dialogue. This must be so for the sake of the security of all mankind.

ORZECHOWSKI BEGINS TRIP TO AUSTRALIA, PHILIPPINES

LD192059 Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct, 19 -- Before departure for Australia and the Philippines, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has made a statement for PAP in which he declared:

I am going on an official visit to Australia at the invitation from foreign minister of that country William Hayden. We attach great importance to this visit also because five years have passed since the latest contact at this level.

The visit will provide an opportunity to review the state of bilateral relations which, after a period of some weakening, are again entering the state of active development, and to discuss prospects and directions for their further broadening. The developoment of economic cooperation is, for us, of the basic importance in our relations with Australia.

The visit will be also an opportunity to continue political dialogue, exchange assessments and views on global issues and brief each other on regional problems -- in Europe and in Asia and the Pacific, respectively.

During my talks with Australian politicians, I would like to present the process of changes taking place in Poland whose understanding is a significant factor in development of Polish-Australian relations.

We expect the Australian visit to be an important impulse to the further developoment of relations of the two countries, particularly in economy, and to contribute to better mutual understandings and broadening cooperation in the international arena in the matters of peace and security, in the interest of the two states and nations, Minister Orzechowski went on.

Directly from Australia I will go to the Philippines at the invitation from that country's Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel. This will be the first official visit of Poland's foreign minister there in the history of Polish-Philippine relations.

Our striving to develop contacts with Philippines stems from one of the basic principles of Poland's foreign policy: to develop all-round cooperation with developing countries. Another reason to upgrade Polish-Philippine relations is the fact that we have achieved considerable progress in cooperation, especially in economy, with other states-parties to ASEAN.

Apart from assessing the present state of bilateral relations and possibilities for their development, the visit will also make it possible to exchange views on international and regional issues being the subject of the two countries' interest.

I think that briefing each other on internal situation of the two countries, particularly in the context of changes taking place in Poland, and also in Philippines, will serve to better know each other.

I am convinced that my visit to Philippines will significantly influence the development of bilateral relations, especially in economic sphere, and will serve to establish contacts and cooperation in all other planes of mutual interest, Orzechowski concluded.

SD DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG AFTER VISIT

LD181030 Warsaw PAP in English 0654 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, Oct. 17 -- A delegation of the Democratic Party SD Sejm caucus, led by head of the caucus and Sejm Deputy Speaker Marek Wieczorek, ended its five-day visit to the FRG today. It was hosted by the FDP.

Polish guests had talks with Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, head of the Chancellor's Office Wolfgang Schaeuble, FDP Chairman and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and the FDP's remaining leading politicians.

Besides, the SD delegation met leaders of the CDU/CSU and SPD Bundestag floors [as received] Alfred Dregger and Hans Jochen Vogel respectively. Also, the Greens' Bundestag floor received Polish guests.

The concordant will of both sides to further tighten contacts, to deepen dialogue and to support all initiatives serving mutual rapprochement between both states and societies was evident in all these talks.

GDR'S KURT HAGER VISITS, MEETS WITH JARUZELSKI

LD180906 Warsaw PAP in English 1852 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 17 -- PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Political Bureau member, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party Kurt Hager, now in Warsaw at the invitation of the PUWP CC in connection with the "Days of GDR Culture" now underway in Poland.

Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed satisfaction over the consistent and stable development of cultural cooperation in agreement with the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party and with arrangements of both parties' leaderships. Jaruzelski also stressed the role and importance of culture in the process of rapprochement of both nations.

Addresses Cultural Figures

LD181013 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The independent contribution of culture policy in the formation of the advanced socialist society has been underlined by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Council, who spoke in Warsaw to Polish cultural officials, artists and other renowned personages. At the same time he pointed out the necessity of developing a rich, multifarious and stimulating intellectual and cultural life imbued with the values and ideals of socialism. The GDR Days of Culture which opened on Friday were described by him as a good occasion to bestow new impetus upon the friendship, rich in tradition, between the intellectual exponents of the two countries.

LEADERS ATTEND REPORT-BACK ELECTION CONFERENCES

LD112242 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 11 -- PUWP voivodship report-and election conferences were held in Czestochowa, Olsztyn, Opole, Piotrkow, Trybunalski, Przemysl, Rzeszow, Tarnobrzeg, and Warsaw today. Their aim was to specify the tasks of provincial party organizations in the implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress decisions.

The conferences were attended by members of the top authorities, among them:

In Warsaw: PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, and PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Secretary of the PUWP CC Marian Wozniak.

Czestochowa: PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Baryla.

Olsztyn: PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Chairman of the Central Audit-Control Commission Woldzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

Opole: Political Bureau alternate member, PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

Piotrkow Trybunalski: Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk.

Przemysl: PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak.

Rzeszow: Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

Tarnobrzeg: PUWP CC Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek.

Speaking at the Warsaw PUAP Conference, Premier Zbigniew Messner said, among other things, that the current report-election campaign was of a qualitatively new character.

It is an integral and at the same time a final stage of the work undertaken in the period of the pre-congress campaign and during the congress itself, he stated. The supreme issue is to secure maximum concreteness in the formulation of tasks and the high efficiency of implementation. The conferences reaffirm that the party's key obligation is to struggle with that which hampers the full utilization of the possibilities of socialism, which discredits the principles of the political system and delays progress, which hampers the quest for the best roads leading to the realization of the social and economic strategy. Strengthening the Marxist-Leninist character of the party demands that each member be will acquainted with the provisions of our ideology, stand out with a class understanding of modern processes and political, social and economic issues, stated the premier.

First Secretaries Elected

LD282301 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 18 -- Voivodship PUWP report and election conferences were today in Gdansk, Katowice, Krakow, Lomza, Ostroleka, Siedlce and Walbrzych. They have brought to an end the first stage of the post-congress report and election campaign, inaugurated in mid-September with the conference in Zielona Gora, which will continue until the end of the present year, embracing all levels of the party, its basic cells included.

The debates of today's conference were attended by members of the party leadership.

The discussion had a buisinessiike, frequently critical and self-crticial character. The starting point for the discussion were reported analyzing the attainments and experience of the passing tenure as well as these signalled in draft programmatic documents submitted to the delegates and comprising the synthesis of the pre-congress discussions and consultations in various social and professional milieus. The strongest emphasis was laid on the ways of transforming the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress into concrete ventures and tasks which should be urgently and effectively realized in order to bring benefits tc the economy and entire society, and in this way deepen the prestige and the leading role of the party.

Senior party officials addressed the conference, raising the issues discussed in the debates and characterizing main duties facing party members in implementing the objectives laid down by the tenth congress of the party.

After debates, the conferences passed their work programmes for the new tenure of the voivodship organizations. New voivodship committees and control-and-aduit commissions were elected.

The first secretaries of the voivodship party committees for the next term are:

Gdansk: Stanislaw Bejger
Katowice: Bogumil Ferensztajn
Krakow: Jozef Gajewicz
Lomza: Mieczyslaw Czerniawski
Ostroleka: Jerzy Glowacki
Siedlce: Andrzej Ornat
Walbrzch: Jozef Nowak.

VOIVODSHIPS NAME NEW PARTY AUTHORITIES

AU141425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "PZPR Voivodship Conferences -- Newly Elected Authorities"]

[Text] Bydgoszcz: Zenon Zmudzinski, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Ignacy Iwancz, Andrzej Matuszczak, Jan Strycharski, Ryszard Zawiszewski, secretaries; Zbigniew Dombek, chairman of the Control Commission.

Bialystok: Wlodzimierz Kolodziejczuk, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Jozef Grajewski, Mikolaj Kozak, Stanislaw Sekowski, Stanislaw Suchodolski, Tadeusz Trzaskowski, secretaries; Jan Kuzman, chairman of the Control Commission.

Chelm: Alojzy Zielinski, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Stanislaw Adamiak, Stefan Lyczak, Jozef Solak, Witoslaw Szczasny, secretaries; Benedykt Struzik, chairman of the Control Commission.

Kalisz: Jan Janicki, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Czeslaw Lebski, Jerzy Mazurek, Henryk Kostrzewa, Henryk Magaj, secretaries; Andrzej Stachowiak, member of the secretariat; Tadeusz Krawczykowski, chairman of the Control Commission.

Kielce: Jaroslaw Motyka, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Zbigniew Dulewicz, Jan Maciejewski, Henryk Ozieblowski, Jozef Winiarski, secretaries; Eugeniusz Niebudek, chairman of the Control Commission.

Konin: Lech Ciupa, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Miroslaw Bachera, Wladyslaw Janicki, Andrzek Krutki, Slawomir Pyra, secretaries; Wladyslaw Kedziora, chairman of the Control Commission.

Krosno: Jozef Tofilski, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Jan Luczynski, Stanislaw Roczniak, Ryszard Staczek, Marian Walczak, secretaries; Dominik Arendarczyk, chairman of the Control Commission.

Wloclawek: Krystian Luczak, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Wladyslaw Dolecki, Jerzy Lewandowski, Stanislaw Strzelecki, Stanislaw Wawrzonkoski, secretaries, Wieslaw Wojciechowski, chairman of the Control Commission.

Elblag: Boleslaw Smagala, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Klemens Borhardt, Zdzislaw Kremski, Tadeusz Osko, Jerzy Szuliniewicz, secretaries; Wlodzimierz Lewkowicz, chairman of the Control Commission.

Plock: Adam Bartosiak, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee; Jerzy Gaszewski, Zdzislaw Osiewicz, Wieslzw paszkiewicz, Stanislaw Przedlacki, secretaries; Antoni Wrobel, chairman of the Control Commission.

MALINOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON SEJM SHORTCOMINGS

AU151345 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11-12 Oct 86 pp 3, 7

[Interview given by Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski to Krzysztof Mikolajczyk: "More Control" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Mikolajczyk] How does the implementation of everything declared and planned by the Sejm, its deputies, and its marshal appear today after 1 year of the Sejm's new term of office?

[Malinowski] It is not yet time for detailed assessments. But I can say today that our basic plans are being implemented. This applies in particular to transferring the burden of Sejm work from legislation to broadly conceived control. Let me recall that this is one of the Sejm's chief goals. It stems from the needs of our economic and social development and from the need to consolidate the constitutional functions of the Sejm. [passage omitted]

[Mikolajczyk] Apart from clear successes, there are also shortcomings which are received in a none too positive way by society as well. I have in mind incompetent and at the same time long speeches, and empty deputies' benches, especially toward the end of debates. On the other hand, one may also observe undue haste and an extension of Sejm sessions because of the burden of affairs.

[Malinowski] I know these problems. We discussed them at length at the meeting between the Sejm Presidium and committee presidia. In any case, this applies not only to deputies but also to those who present certain problems to the Sejm. We wish to prevent this by imposing a definite time limit for speeches. We also recognize it as essential to improve the oratory of speeches, and in this regard Sejm committees and deputies' clubs should play a special role. Shorter speeches by both ministers and deputies should make sessions short enough to be followed with interest by all deputies from beginning to end. The Sejm Presidium wants to "curtail" plenary sessions somewhat and not allow them to last from early morning until late at night. We will try to split sessions into 2 days because of the personal health of deputies and because of the need to acquaint oneself with problems in detail.

This does not mean of course that we intend to "seal the lips" of some deputy. [passage omitted] All it means is that we wish to break the barriers of consciousness within society and make it understand everything that is necessary for the country's further development, even though decisions under discussion are often difficult and unpopular.

[Mikolajczyk] I would also include the quality of questions, one of the chief instruments of control by deputies, as one of the Sejm's shortcomings. Questions are sometimes appeals for help, for financial aid, for solutions to a problem which may be important on a local scale but less so on a national scale.

[Malinowski] Indeed some of the questions presented are not quite in the nature of a question. Indeed some of them are petitions for money and investments. In my view this is something left over from the system of directives, and on the other hand, something that is more dangerous, they display a tendency to circumvent economic reform. One must, however, bear in mind that many deputies are subjected to the daily pressure of social needs. They are trying to help solve them; after all, they are representatives of the people.

However, most questions are correct. They concern problems and negative phenomena that are important for the state and society. That is why both society and the Sejm are entitled to expect from addresses of a question answers to such questions as "why is this?" or "why are things as they are?" or what should be done in order to change an improper state of affairs. [passage ommitted]

[MIkolajczyk] We are speaking at a time when the Ninth Sejm has completed its first year of tenure. Its work so far shows that this is a parliament different from previous ones -- bolder in its decisions and more militant. Can we expect any new spectacular initiatives?

[Malinowski] Spectacular decisions are typical when programs are being formed or when great social discussions on the development of state institutions or the economy are under way. To a certain extent this process was completed in previous years. After all, the Eighth Sejm adopted 208 laws, including "spectacular" ones which caused much emotion. Now is the time to implement this process and move forward step by step. And this is not just for show.

The Sejm, just like the entire state and society, has entered a period of development, a period of heavy and sometimes unnoticed work which does not always bring immediate results. However, only such determined and solid work and a consistent implementation of adopted solutions may overcome existing difficulties, overcome development the Ninth Sejm will certainly aim to bring these goals as close as possible.

PAP COMMENTS ON 30TH 'POLISH OCTOBER' ANNIVERSARY

LD181756 Warsaw PAP in English 1604 GMT 18 Oct 86

["30th Anniversary of 'Polish October'" -- by PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 18 -- Three decades back Poland saw events which went down in the country's modern history as the "Polish October" and were preceded by nearly three years of intellectual and political ferment known as "the thaw". It was caused not only by hard living conditions, but also by a want of democracy as well as of social self-government, civil freedoms, justice, and open dialogue between authorities and society. However, the most significant fractor behind the crisis was lack of clear perspectives for the future, whose roots had dated back to 1948 when the party made a major shift in its political line, into a dogmatic and sectarian orientation.

The subsequent rejection of earlier concepts of socialism in Poland brought about an arbitrary assumption that the country could speed up transformation of its social and economic structures, and that a considerable role in it could be played by what is termed as the means of non-economic coercion.

However, as the economy had failed to meet the basic targets of the six-year economic plan and arbitrary policies pushed the agriculture into a collapse, general living standard slumped, even though at the same time Poland had soared to a degree of industrialization which made it an industrial-and-agricultural country ever since -- a vast achievement of the time.

These development bred a crisis of confidence in the authorities. Also, anti-socialist hopes and options began to take shape, and the crisis was further aggravated by a personnel policy based on mistrust, suspicion, and mechanical application of political and class criteria.

An ideological and moral shock within the PUWP was hastened by finding out from 20th CPSU Congress materials in March 1956 that the Soviet Union had opened a process of major political changes. The first sign of social turmoil in Poland came with street riots in Poznan in June that same year, and its culmination and turning point -- with the 8th Plenary Meeting of the PUWP CC four months later, on Oct. 19.

A great value then turned out to be the person of Wladyslaw Gomulka, whose earlier ideological and moral profile during a campaign of false charges against him and subsequent imprisonment made him a widely respected figure. His election as first secretary of the party became a major political event, alongside his programmatic address proposing a realistic concept of halting the crisis and bringing the country onto the road of compliance with the rules of socialist democracy.

Eventually, the crisis was overcome thanks to the attitudes of the working class and working people, who chose to seek positive solutions only within a socialist framework and with a decisive role played by the party.

ARTICLE ANALYZES AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION DEMISE

AU101336 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No. 40, 5 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Leon Bojko article: "The Interpretation of the Foundation"]

[Excerpts] Zidslaw Morawski, chief editor of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, on 9 September expressed in this daily his regrets that the Polish primate had given up his efforts to set up the Agricultural Foundation. "There is no doubt that a compromise could have been reached on this score, but things have taken a different turn, which is a pity," he wrote. [passage omitted]

Further on in his article Z. Morawski wrote that there ware no formal and legal obstacles to setting up the foundation. Well, obstacles would have disappeared only after the registration of the foundation statute, by this registration continued to be postponed indefinitely by various proposals made by the government side.

"A paradoxical situation developed," Z. Morawski writes. "The funds for the foundation became a myth, but the foundation itself, which relied on these funds and was considered as reality, was exploited to create tensions in state-church relations and to conjure up the impression that for noneconomic reasons and simply out of spite the government refused to accept the enormous assistance that the Catholic Church was able to give to Polish farming. Fortunately all these attempts failed."

In view of these allegations it is necessary to state for the sake of caarity that the many attempts made by the miniter of agriculture to interfere in the foundation's internal affairs, to delete from the statute the provision for the training of farmers, and to have a say about the composition of the organizing committee were all attempts that had nothing to do with economics.

One should also class "noneconomic" the interpretation of the primate's decision made by Minister Jerzy Urban, who said: "It is our view that te Catholic Church has been used as a means to an end by the Western political forces." This thesis is in open and glaring conflict with assurances about the respect that the PPR authorities feel toward the Catholic Church, the Episcopate, and the primate. It would be beneath the dignity of the Polish bishop to discuss J. Urgan's thesis, but in order to enable all the people concerned to form their own views on the subject it is necessary to disclose a few facts.

Even before negotiations on setting up the foundation began the PPR authorities had been assured that the assistance offered by the West was not hedged by any political conditions. There were only two conditions, namely, that assistance should be given to private farmers exclusively and that the foundation should be a fully autonomous institution, one idependent in its actions from the state authorities. The church presented these two conditions and the government accepted them. Those who offered this assistance and volunteered funds did not stipulate any political conditions. What is more, the government was assured by an authorized envoy of the Polish Episcopate that if only a suspicion (just suspicion and not certainty!) arose that the foundation program was politically inspired, the church would give up its efforts to set up the foundation. It is base to assume that the bishops let themselves to be approached by some vague "forces."

But what is the real reason why the 4 years of efforts, negotiations, and hopes have been wasted? Many people in rural and urban areas continue to ask this question. the main reason for our hopes was the fact that the foundation was outside the area of politics. The assistance offered us promised to be substantial and was not hedged by any political conditions. Very many people said and still say that removing our economy from the area of politics as completely as possible and making the economy a plane on which agreement could be accomplished in practice are the most effective ways of heaving the country out of its crisis. The Agricultural Foundation seemed an ideal undertaking for realizing this idea. And that is why the foundation failed to materialize.

All public and unofficial statements originating from the church or lay people who were recognized as credible by the church stressed the exclusively social nature of the projected foundation. The political interpretation and political treatment of this project originated exlusively with the government side. And if the foundation turned out to be a political problem, what then is not politics?

TV SHOW DISCUSSES REEMERGENT SOLIDARITY

LD180253 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Special program entitled "No Way Back," presented by Marek Szelewicki; with Wieslaw Wicel, chairman of the Urban Transportation Workers Federation; Jan Tyrka, deputy chairman of the trade union organization at the Lenin Steel Works; Zbigniew Kamerski, deputy chairman of the Light Industry Workers Federation: and Wlodzimierz Lubanski, chairman of the Metalworkers Federation -- recorded]

[Text] [Szelewicki] Have you heard, Mr. Chairman, that some activists of the former Solidarity are attempting to create some illegal structure?

[Wicel] First of all, I haven't yet heard any precise description of those people. What is their aim? If their aim is supposed to be to do what they were doing at the beginning of the eighties, my opinion is that they have no chance. They will find absolutely no public support. Our new, reborn trade union movement, even if one takes the number of members at individual workplaces and in individual industries, already has its authentic place in the life of enterprises and in public life. It is therefore difficult to say. I believe that by means of fine sounding slogans those people are attempting to score something in their own personal affairs, or in matters which have nothing to do with the trade union movement, the workers' movement.

[Tyrka] We are a powerful trade union organization in the country. We already have 6.5 million trade unionists. We all remember the difficulties and troubles that set in after 1980, but the time that has elapsed has not been wasted. Many of the demands have been met, and many are now in the process of being met.

We [Lenin Steel Works] are one of the biggest industrial enterprises in Poland. The trade union has strengthened its position in those enterprises, having almost 17,000 members. It would be noted that we have received credit -- the trust placed in us to represent the interests of the workers. The hotbeds of extremism have disappeared, as have the parodies and the underground structure. I am therefore surprised that despite a series of efforts making possible a real return to normal life and work, the former Solidarity activists still wish to retain the separate character of their union, and to create illegal political structures which have nothing in common with the affairs of the working people but aim to sow social unrest. For this reason it is my view that the next incitement to trouble will not meet with support among the forces of our workplaces.

[Kamerski] We should return to the history of the foundation of the new, reborn trade unions that exist at our workplaces. It became, as it were, the (?basis) for an accord between all trade union currents. We don't look at anyone's records, to see which trade union stream they come from to the reborn trade union movement. In this situation the reborn trade union movement represents, as it were, all trade union streams. If the majority of working people are members of these trade unions, that means that they place in these unions their hope for the solution of the difficult problems of the working people in that industry.

[Szelewicki] So what do these people want?

[Kamerski] I believe they want the right to return to the period of trade union pluralism which brought our country no good, only empty shelves. With difficulty, thanks to the efforts of the working people and a sense of responsibility for the fate of the country, a situation in which conditions in our country have gradually been stabilizing and are still stabilizing has emerged. It is only thanks to work that we are able to rebuild our country's strength, and not thanks to any destructive acts, to which certain activists of the former Solidarity would like to return.

[Szelewicki] Have you heard, Mr Chairman, that some activists of the former Solidarity are trying to set up some illegal structure?

[Lubanski] In our country, in various state administration bodies, social representations, in party organizations and so forth, there is room for everyone and there is room for discussion on various subjects. However, as far as I know about some informal groups being established to form future unions, I shall always be from the outset against pluralism in this country. Why? I myself have come from a large enterprise where there were three unions: an autonomous union, a branch union, and solidarity, and I know what the result of that was. The result was that they competed with their demands, provoked each other, family life disintegrated, not to speak about national disintegration; this sooner or later leads to the same result.

However, we as trade unionists always have our door open to everyone -- everyone who only wants to improve our structures and our work, and to work, primarily for the good of the working people. And we have still a lot of work to do. I must express my (?condemnation) here. I would not like our map again to be divided into red and green: those who are carried out on a wheelbarrow, those who build gallows, those who beat up people with truncheons, and those who give each other a punch in the jaw, and so forth. This will not lead to anything.

A consultative council has now been founded. We have a socioeconomic council. We have Sejm deputies, we have representatives in various labor courts. This is a place for everyone, but a place that should be filled with people who want to defend the working people, nothing else.

[Szelewicki] These gentlemen also say that they want to defend the working people.

[Lubanski] Sir, I do not know these gentlemen personally. If these gentlemen represent a constructive position or have some program, there of course is a place for them in our unions. And if someone says to me or to my trade unionists, who are associated not only in the OPZZ, but above all, in the union of metal workers, that we are afraid and not on the offensive, it insults not only me but first of all my teams. In fact, metal workers have always been courageous, they have always had a constructive attitude and on the offensive, but always within the law that is in force.

[Szelewicki] How much work have you put into reconstructing the union you now have?

[Lubanski] Sir, I started to build this movement at the factory of small capacity cars in Tychy, where there were colleagues who had the highest posts in Solidarity. For example, there was our colleague Waliszewski, who was the head of the Katowice Region and is now in the United States. He did not stay here, he did not want to build these unions and abide by the law. I have undertaken this. Hard work resulted in the fact that we started the union of metal workers with 100,000 union members and 377 organizations associated in the federation. I can say that we do exist, credible or not. For example, today we have a council of representatives, and there are 652 organizations of over 300,000 union members in our federation. This means that we are credible, and these union members believe that we shall achieve something in this country. Maybe not today and not tomorrow, but with hard work we shall solve some issues taking into account the situation existing in our country. We are slowly moving forward, complying with the law, demanding only what the country can afford to give.

We are the state, after all, and we should improve it. We want to build up the national income and divide it justly afterward -- not the same amount for everybody, but justly. On the other hand, here's something I will always be against and I'll tell you why: it is very easy to brandish great slogans and buy things in Pewex [foreign currency] shops. But we have to take into account that our workers earn and get money from the National Bank of Poland and that they can't afford to go to Pewex shops.

The great slogans were launched: build castles on the ice, build a second Japan. But if the working class had known at the time what conditions the workers in Japan had: this year the Japanese turned to us for our help in solidarity with them to get 10 days' vacation [words indistinct], because they had 6. If we'd built that kind of Japan; if the working class had known then -- not to speak of others [changes thought]. A month ago we supported the metalworkers of the United States, because the employers wanted to fire 3,000 workers or else implement a 15 percent cut in wages.

[Szelewicki] In this entire situation, the same people are appearing who had their demands and their program 6 years ago. We know where it led. How do your trade unionists feel now?

[Lubanski] Well, they feel like they do, for they know that they have their representation which will always defend them. On the other hand, I have a sort of hangover. How can such people -- and we know what sort of people they were -- who had as much in common with the workers as I have with last year's snow; for I slid on last year's snow and those people wanted to come to power on the backs of the workers. The programs were beautiful, weren't they? Step by tiny step, to change the people's authority;' change, tear down, or [word indistinct]. For me it is unacceptable that that same citizen, of the same country, who wants to live here was in favor of the restrictions, which, say what you will, the West imposed on us. Those restrictions (?hit) directly at the earnings of the workers. That is unacceptable to me.

[Szelewicki] That destruction is what the heads of the former Solidarity were always after, when they were operating openly and when they organized underground, hostile activity. They appealed without embarrassment to the United States and to the states of Western Europe not only to maintain sanctions but to intensify them. Let's recall the facts. In August 1983, in the vicarage of St Brygyda's Church in Gdansk, Lech Walesa and Father Jankowski, the parish priest, met U.S. Senator Dodd. That was when Walesa said he felt himself to be an American. At the press conference before he left Poland, the senator said that Walesa said again tht he was keeping the sanctions. Walesa said that they had no effect on Poles' living conditions. Jerzy Milewski, the head of the Solidarity underground office in Brussels, also appealed for retaining sanctions in 1983. Milewski, on Radio Free Europe, criticized those Western politicians who though that the situation in Poland was changing for the better and, in view of that, opted for alleviating the economic sanctions against Poland. In Milewski's opinion, the great majority of the nation would consider the lifting of sanctions to be a hostile act directly against Polish society. The Public Opinion Research Center carried out a poll on this subject. Asked what losses Poland had incurred as a result of the sanctions, 24 percent called them enormous; 46 percent considerable; only 3 percent said they were practically zero. So, 70 percent thought the U.S. sanctions had caused Poland enormous or considerable losses. Also, asked who had been primarily affected by the restrictions, 31 percent of those polled said chiefly society; 51 percent said both the government and society; 6 percent said mainly the government. So, 82 percent of those polled were of the opinion that the restrictions had affected everyone. Despite this, Zbigniew Bujak, in an interview for the French press on the sanctions, said, and I quote: they remain one of the few means of pressure the Western states have. Let them use them. I have no hesitation in saying, he added, that it is their moral duty. (?Well, there you are), ladies and gentlemen, facts are not open to debate -- the facts are that the stance presented by Walesa, mikewski and Bujak was a Polish alibi for U.S. anti-Polish policy.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS ACCOMPLISHING CONGRESS TASKS

AU151143 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Oct 86 p 4

[Excerpts] PAP -- The 15th Plenum of the Association of Polish Journalists was held in Warsaw on 9 October and heard the plenum report entitled: "The Association of Polish Journalists After the 10th PZPR Congress and Before the Second Congress of the Association's Delegates." The plenum discussed the tasks facing the mass media in accomplishing the 10th congress resolutions and reviewed the action lines of the association. Below are some of the plenum's findings:

-- The association has scored real results in consolidating the journalistic community and has ceased to be an area of political conflicts. However, it will continue for a long time to be an area of sharp disputes about improving journalistic work. United opinion on key issues will no doubt help to make proper preparations for the association's second congress in 1987.

-- The basic issue is to exert effective influence on Polish public opinion since not all citizens do support party and state policies, although people's moods and views continue to change in the right direction.

-- Speaking of the association's tasks, it is necessary to keep in mind that one such task is to convince journalists of the need to employ a new style of information and propaganda because such a style is a logical outcome of the political decisions made in the past few months. Journalism, which most people regard as an arm of power, must become even more credible, interesting, and stimulating and must encourage dialogue. [passage omitted]

The plenum adopted a programmatic resolution, which states among other things: "We think that the recent important political decisions can initiate a new stage in the process of achieving extensive national agreement, without which it is difficult to visualize the development of the country's favorable future. The mass media, including our community, have an important role to play in this process. Consistently blazing the trail of agreement, we must not be different to the actions and programs of the forces that care nothing about the country's good. We do not intend to renounce our ideological identity. Agreement also denotes the need for discussions, polemics, and struggle against views that are alien to socialism. This kind of dialogue is a crucial task for the press, radio, and television."

The plenum resolved to convene the association's second congress in Warsaw on 1 October 1987.

BRIEFS

PRC TEXTILES IN LODZ -- Warsaw, Oct. 19 -- The Chinese exporting firm "Chintex" has organized an exhibition in Lodz to present some 400 items of clothing both for children and adults. The Lodz-based "Textilimpex" has established trade contacts with Chinese department stores 20 years ago, with those stores becoming every year Poland's more and more important trade partner. Over that time, the trade turnover grew tenfold. Poland has already bought majority of the displayed textiles and plans to export to China some knitwear and fabrics. The "Chintex" has organized its show in return for Poland's exhibition shown last December in Beijing. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1545 GMT 19 Oct 86 LD]

ENVIRONMENT TALKS WITH SWEDEN -- Warsaw, Oct. 15 -- Polish Minister for Environment Protection and Natural Resources Stefan Jarzebski and Swedish Minister for Natural Environment and Energy Birgitta Dahl signed here today a document on cooperation in protection of the environment dealing, among other things, with Baltic Sea, surface and underground waters, pollution caused by agriculture, industry and urban industrial facilities. The cooperation is also to embrace waste recycling, methods of analysis and evaluation of the state of environment and changes taking place in it as well as land reclamation and methods of combatting emergency and dangerous environment contamination. The ministers also committed themselves to stimulate and promote economic cooperation between enterprises from both countries in production of equipment and apparatus for environment protection. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1510 GMT 15 Oct 86 LD]

VOIVODSHIP APPOINTMENT -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation, and has recalled from the post of voivoda of Lomza Voivodship, Jerzy Zientara, in connection with his wish to retire, and expressed thanks and appreciation for long honest activity, and his contribution toward the achievements of state administration. On consulting the voivodship peoples council, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Marek Trzalinski to the vacated post. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Oct 86 LD]

NEW JELENA GORA SECRETARY -- The 6th voivodship report-back and election conference of the PZPR is being held in Jelenia Gora today. Jerzy Golaczynski has been reelected first secretary of the voivodship PZPR Committee in Jelenia Gora. The conference was attended by Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMt 15 Oct 86 LD]

ROMANIAN COAL AGREEMENT -- During a 4-day meeting of the Polish-Romanian working group for cooperation in the extraction industries, several documents were signed on the start of direct cooperation by Polish enterprises in the development of coal extraction in Romania. The main point here is the automation and modernization of mines; doing mining work and supplying machinery and equipment produced in Polish factories. The agreements also contain joint solutions on work safety in mines and on their ventilation. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Oct 86 LD]

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT ENDS STAY, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU191638 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1144 GMT 19 Oct 86

["Communique on the Visit to Romania by the President of the Republic of Liberia, Samuel K. Doe" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1986 -- At the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, Samuel Kanyon Doe, president of the Republic of Liberia, paid an official goodwill visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 15 to 18 October 1986.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe held official talks in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. They identified ways and means of intensifying the friendly and cooperative relations between their states, and exchanged views on current international problems.

Examining the relations between Romania and Liberia, the two presidents expressed their resolve to work for closer bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, educational, technical and scientific fields as well as for international peace, understanding and cooperation.

They agreed to work for the growth of commercial exchanges and the development of economic cooperation in the agricultural, industrial, petroleum, mining, fishing, construction and transportation areas as well as in other spheres of mutual interest, for the development of countertrade and the conclusion of long-term agreements.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe signed a long-term agreement on the development of economic and technical cooperation, and of commercial exchanges between Romania and Liberia.

Examining the issues and developments affecting the peace and socioeconomic prosperity of today's world, the president of Romania and the president of Liberia noted with concern that the international situation continues to be very grave as a result of the continuation of the arms race, especially nuclear, the existence of areas of conflict, the use and threat of force in international relations, interference in the internal affairs of states and the worsening global economic crisis which has affected particularly the developing countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe call upon all nations to act firmly and prevent a world war.

The two presidents agreed that the ensurance of peace by adopting concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear first of all, is the fundamental issue of our time, which requires concerted international action. In this connection, the two heads of state expressed their conviction that a comprehensive disarmament programme should start being implemented, with the liquidation of nuclear weapons as its centrepiece and including the reduction of conventional armaments, troops and military expenditure.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe agreed that the reduction of the armed forces, armaments and military expenditure of countries would greatly contribute to the achievement of disarmament. In this connection, the president of the Republic of Liberia expressed his support to the appeal of the president of Romania to all the states of Europe, North America, Canada and elsewhere to reduce their arms by at least 5 per cent. The Liberian leader also commended Romania's decision on a 5-per-cent cut in its arms, troops and military expenditure by the end of 1986 as setting an example to other states.

The president of Romania and the president of Liberia stressed the need for the creation of nuclear-and chemical-free zones in the Balkans and in other regions of the world.

The two presidents said they supported the early conclusion of an agreement on halting the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, destroying the ones in place and eliminating all chemical weapons.

The two heads of state assessed the decisions of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe to lay the basis for negotiating mutually acceptable agreements in the field of disarmament.

Expressing their concern for the critical economic situation of the developing countries, the two heads of state renewed the call for an international conference to be held under the aegis of the United Nations, to facilitate agreements which would ensure the harmonious and equitable development of all the states as well as global negotiations to build the new international economic order.

On the developing countries' foreign debt problem, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe stressed the need for its global political and economic solution.

The two heads of state reaffirmed the important role the U.N. should play in finding a global solution to the foreign debt problem. In this respect, they favoured adequate measures by the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The two presidents underscored the particular importance of the development and deepening of economic cooperation among the developing countries, the strengthening of their solidarity and unity of action.

The president of Romania and the president of Liberia called for the cessation of military conflicts and disputes between states and for their solution by peaceful means, by negotiations between the parties concerned or under the auspices of the United Nations.

In context, the two presidents expressed the need for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. The two heads of state noted that a just and lasting peace in this region can be achieved only through Israel's complete withdrawal from the territories occupied after the 1967 war, the recognition of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to independent statehood included, the right of all states in the area to live in peace and security within internationally recognized and guaranteed borders.

The two presidents expressed their support to the calling of an international conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, aimed at finding a political solution to the Middle East conflict.

On the war between Iran and Iraq, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe underscored that it was a real threat to the peace and security in that region as well as the world over. The two heads of state called for an early end to the war, for the renunciation of further military action and the resolution of this problem by negotiation, in a spirit of full equality and mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty.

On analysing the situation in Africa, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe expressed their concern over the persistence of the hotbeds of tension on that continent, especially over the acts of aggression and destabilization undertaken by the imperialist and neocolonialist forces against the African peoples.

The two presidents firmly condemned the racist policy of apartheid and the repressive measures instituted by the South African authorities against the black majority population of that country. They urged a halt to the aggressive destabilizing acts perpetrated by the racist Pretoria administration against neighbouring independent African states.

The president of Romania and the president of Liberia resolutely reaffirmed the solidarity and support of their countries to the just struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership for Namibia's immediate access to independence on the basis of the U.N. Security Council resolution 435 of 1978.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe also underlined the important role of the Organization of African Unity in rallying the efforts of the African countries for a peaceful resolution of the conflicts, the intensification of economic cooperation among its member states and their rejection of the manoeuvres and acts of aggression of the imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist and racist forces against African peoples.

The president of Romania and the president of Liberia reaffirmed the importance of the non-aligned movement.

The two presidents agreed that the resolutions of the recent summit in Harare are of particular importance for the growing role of these states in the settlement of the international political and economic issues.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe called for an improvement of the activities of the United Nations and other international organizations and for a growing role in their pursuance of international peace and cooperation.

The two heads of state agreed to intensify cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Liberia at the United Nations and in other international organizations as well as within the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement toward the promotion of international peace, security and cooperation.

The president of Romania and the president of Liberia expressed their full satisfaction at the talks and understandings reached during the visit.

The president of the Republic of Liberia, Samuel Kanyon Doe, invited the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu to pay an official goodwill visit to the Republic of Liberia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU CALLS FOR REFERENDUM ON ARMS, TROOP CUT

LD181752 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, Oct 18 (TANJUG) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has announced that a referendum on a five-percent cut in troops and armament in Romania will be held next month.

Ceausescu made the announcement at a regular meeting of the Warsaw Treaty countries' foreign ministers here three days ago.

Diplomatic sources say that the proposal has been "misunderstood" and criticized by the Warsaw Treaty members. A joint communique issued after the foreign ministers' meeting said only that Romania's Foreign Minister Ioan Totu had informed the participants of Romania's proposal. The terse formulation indicates the group's attitude toward the Romanian initiative.

The proposal for an immediate five-percent cut in troops and armament in Romania by the end of the year, which was set out by Ceausescu at the Congress of Working People early last month, came as a surprise to observers in Bucharest.

It is known that Romania has been reducing its military budget for several years running in keeping with its declared disarmament policy. Though the proposal for the cut was addressed to all states, including the Warsaw Treaty allies, no country has responded to Ceausescu's call so far.

CEAUSESCU AWARDED HIGH AGRARIAN DISTINCTION

AU171703 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1543 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1986 -- A ceremony was held at the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest on October 17 when the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution was presented to RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The ceremony was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, and by members of the State Council, the government and the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution under a resolution and decree of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and the State Council in token of high valuation for his decisive contribution to the intensive development and steady modernization of Romania's agriculture, to the substantiation and attainment of the targets of the new agrarian revolution.

Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, read the resolution and decree.

President Nicolae Ceausescu made an address on the occasion.

PRC STATE SECURITY MINISTER RECEIVED BY RENOVICA

LD171114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Jia Chunwang, member of the CPC Central Committee and PRC minister of state security, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the federal secretary for internal affairs.

In the course of the meeting, which was attended by Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, and Xie Li, ambassador of the PRC, both sides discussed the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC, as well as between Yugoslavia and China.

Confers With Mikulic

LD180425 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] [no dateline as received] Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, today in Belgrade received Jia Chunwang, PRC minister of state security and member of the CPC Central Committee, who is heading a delegation of the PRC Ministry of State Security on an official visit to our country.

In a cordial and friendly talk, in which Dobroslav Culafic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for internal affairs, also took part, it was established that cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC was developing with increasing success and that there were realistic possibilities for the steady promotion of relations between the two countries in all areas and in the interest of both sides. They also exchanged views on topical problems of international relations.

Delegation Leaves

LD180906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1849 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and China have good relations and cooperation in many fields, including security, assessed Yugoslav Internal Affairs secretary Dodbroslav Culafic and Chinese Minister of State Security Jia Chunwang during the closing round of their talks in Belgrade today.

Jia headed a delegation of the Chinese ministry of State Security on an official visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation left Belgrade today.

The two sides agreed on concrete forms of cooperation between the Chinese Ministry of State Security and the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Yugoslav-Chinese relations were also positively assessed during talks held today by Jia and Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic. They stressed that realistic prospects exist for the further promotion of the two countries' relations in all fields, in their mutual interest.

During their discussions on problems in international relations, ranking Yugoslav officials and the Chinese minister pointed out that human lives, property, security and peace in the world are being increasingly jeopardized.

DEMICHEV-LED USSR DELEGATION TO VISIT 20-24 OCT

LD171731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the SFRY Assembly, a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation will pay an official and friendly visit to our country 20 - 24 October. The delegation will be led by Petr Nilovich Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and candidate member of the CPUS Politburo.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH TURKISH STATE MINISTER

TA161905 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] State Minister Mesut Yilmaz has said that Turkey desires to increase its bilateral trade with the SFRY. In a statement he made during the meeting of the Turkish-Yugoslav Joint Economic Committee meetings being held in Belgrade, Yilmaz recalled that Turkey had a deficit in the bilateral trade balance, adding that a balance in the situation can be achieved by increasing the volume of trade and not by decreasing it. He pointed out that joint ventures by Turkish and Yugoslav firms in third countries were welcome.

The committee meetings are expected to end tomorrow. A protocol on results reached during the talks will be signed in the wake of the meetings.

Mikulic Receives Yilmaz

LD180530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today in Belgrade received Mesut Yilmaz, minister of state in the government of the Republic of Turkey, who is leading the Turkish delegation at the session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries.

Sava Vujkov, chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the mixed committee, took part in the talks.

Consideration was given to the scope for improving economic relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey, especially through industrial cooperation, joint ventures and technical and technological cooperation.

Cooperation Protocol Initialed

TA181343 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1100 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Culture and Tourism Minister Mesut Yilmaz and Sava Vujkov, chairman of the federal committee for agriculture, today initialed the economic cooperation protocol prepared during the sixth round of talks held by the Turkish-Yugolsav Joint Economic Committee in Belgrade.

According to information from the Foreign Ministry, the protocol will be signed during President Kenan Evren's official 3-day visit to the SFRY that begins Monday, 20 October.

During the committee's talks, it was decided to raise the volume of trade between the two countries to $200 million. It was also agreed to provide more transit documents to Turkish vehicles, crossing Yugoslavia, and to activate the Mersin-Koper roll-on/roll-off line as soon as possible. The committee also decided on a reorganization in banking between the two countries, as well as the swift processing of foreign exchange formalities by the two central banks and the promotion of cooperation in the fields of industry, tourism, agriculture, and others.

COMMENTATOR ON VISIT BY TURKISH PRESIDENT EVREN

AU172000 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Dragan Colovic commentary on the forthcoming visit by Turkish President Kenan Evren]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of his first visit to our country in 1982, President Evren stressed that the circumstance that Yugoslavia and Turkey had decided for different alternatives within the overall efforts to ensure stability and peace in the world and in the Balkans and that they have been following different roads in their socioeconomic development does not present an obstacle to development of successful mutual cooperation. There is no doubt that this formula still applies. Therefore, one should expect that the talks to be held in Belgrade as of Monday will be exhaustive, substantial, and -- what is even more important -- specific as well and that they will pertain to all aspects of Yugoslav-Turkish cooperation and the most important international questions, particularly the situation in the Balkans and the prospects for Balkan cooperation. [passage omitted]

There is no doubt that during the talks both sides will express satisfaction again because of the equality of the Turkish nationality in Yugoslavia and the existence of emigrants of Yugoslav origin in Turkey, something that represents a living and firm link in the development of friendly relations between the two countries and has a broader significance for relations in the Balkans too. While we mention relations in the Balkans, something to which significant attention will be devoted in Yugoslav-Turkish talks at the highest level, one may as well say that in connection with President Evren's visit to Yugoslavia, suspicion is raised in some neighboring countries and elsewhere about the alleged creation of a Belgrade-Ankara axis as a counterbalance to the rapprochement of Athens and Sofia, which is a malicious fabrication and political nonsense.

When the position of their national minorities in other countries is involved, Yugoslavia and certainly Turkey, too, have been carrying out and will carry out a principled policy. And the fact that individual neighboring countries do not recognize the Macedonian, that is, Turkish nationality has so far been the main obstacle to the strengthening of the spirit of cooperation and confidence in the Balkans, something in which both Yugoslavia and Turkey sincerely believe. It goes without saying that relations in the Balkans would be considerably better if the above-mentioned obstacle was removed, for which both good will and time is needed, of course. [passage omitted]

SETINC ADDRESSES LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD102051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0526 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Alliance as a whole is not acting sufficiently successfully, though in some areas there are significant instances of positive experience.

The main reason lies in the fact that many LC organs and state executive organs assume for themselves immediate tasks and responsibilities that, within the framework of the role they have in society, do not belong to them, thereby decreasing the responsibility and role of other factors in the front of subjective forces. Because of this, a direct link between the LC and state organs is brought about and responsibility becomes unclear. This is therefore primarily a discussion about ourselves, France Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed in his introductory speech at a session of the LCY Central Committee today.

The LC does not need the SAWP, neither as an avenue for ideas nor as an alternative. Working people and citizens need the widest basis for their sociopolitical activities in a socialist self-managing system, because it is their constitutional right, and therefore also their responsibility to play a role in their own present and future. This kind of Socialist Alliance is also a prerequisite, Setinc stressed, for the LCY to realize its leading ideopolitical position in society. No organization, no matter how democratic and revolutionary, can or should replace the independent and responsible role of the working people as self-managers and delegates in our society.

The second reason for starting this discussion is the need for more successful and efficient activity in the political system of socialist self-management. An underdeveloped, forum-type, and bureaucratic SAWP delivers a political blow to the system in its most sensitive area. This also could be fatal for the LC, because it can realize its responsibility for the development of the delegate system only in the SAWP and other sociopolitical organizations, in particular in the Trade Union Federation.

We need this discussion also because, Setinc stressed, through the further development of socialist alliance we must create necessary conditions for the manifestation of all the energy and creativity of people in the most varied and dynamic forms. From our experience, we know that even in the most difficult times, it was easier to overcome difficulties when the party -- that is the LC -- enjoyed the highest trust of the working people. In the present difficult time, the greatest danger is not that we have found ourselves in an economic crisis; it is far more dangerous if we miss the time and opportunities for mobilizing society's creative forces to curb negative, primarily disintegrational processes, and direct the overall development toward socialist prospects.

In a discussion, and certainly in the action for changing the situation, we must first of all start from the question of what we should change in the content of our work, in our internal relations; how to get rid of sectarian isolationism, derogatory attitudes toward mass political activity, in brief, of the danger of the bureaucratization of the LC. Without a developed front the LC would be on the way to becoming bureaucratically ossified and remain below the level of the problem of socialism in the modern world. In this, the significant experience from the past is of special importance. The party has always been strong when the front as a movement was strong.

Setinc stressed that we must develop the Socialist Alliance in such a way so that in its organization and movement, mass spontaneous revolutionary initiative -- coming from the democratization or production and overall social relations -- constantly pervade it. It should be a channel for the expression of the political dimension of pluralism of self-managing interests more than it has been so far. Only on real questions can people and their interests be mobilized en masse. In this lies the basic sense of the struggle of Communists in the SAWP and in this direction lies the development of a Socialist Alliance. [passage omitted]

We shall make efforts, Setinc said, so that the SAWP does not become a pyramid, and in particular not one turned upside-down but rather is directed toward concrete, live problems and interests of working people and citizens, whom it should move into action. There is no greater danger than when certain organizations or forms of activity of the SAWP deceive by imitating the LC and the authorities and become more party like than the party itself. This kind of SAWP becomes a caricature, the opposite of itself. In this way it also loses all the elements of a front and threatens the efficiency of the activity of the political system of socialist self-management. There is the most natural opportunity to establish links between workers and peasants and intellectuals, with culture and science, with craftsmen and self-employed, with pensioners. In many joint actions there is cooperation between communists and non-communists, religious and non-religious, between generations, between people of different attitudes to the world. The SAWP therefore should not be only some kind of top organization, but a form of a democratic way of organizing initiatives, reaching agreements, and instituting wide social action. The problem lies in the fact that now in some parts of the front, often the same things are being thought about and discussed and what is even worse, in the same way, using the same type of language, the same logic, and without differentiated interest, as if all these organizations exist only to assist the state in its "care for the people" [passage omitted].

In a discussion on the thesis, he remarked, greater attention should be devoted to various informal movements, particularly those of young people, which in themselves carry sufficient progressive and humane elements. Nor should individual attempts to misuse such spontaneous movements for antisocialist and anticommunist aims be overlooked. The ability of communists in the socialist alliance to a great extent depends on active attitude toward the spontaneous activities of people and the establishment of a real attitude toward these manifestations in a democratic struggle of opinions; that is, the transformation of everything that is progressive and humane in these movements into an organized subjective force of society. Many people, particularly youth, increasingly feel the need to articulate their political attitudes to social problems, even about the questions and controversies of the present time. If they do not find an opportunity for this in the system -- and often they do not -- primarily in the Socialist Alliance, then the ways and forms of realizing their ambitions they seek outside the system and sometimes even in opposition to the system.

It is useful to reiterate the already repeatedly stressed thought of Kardelj [Edvard Kardelj, one of the closest associates of Tito and a theoretician of the Yugoslav system] that the delegate system should not be left to empirical manifestation of interests, without linking it to wider ideas and interests in society. [passage omitted]

We must, he continued, further develop the principle of the openness of all organs and proponents of public functions, because without this it is not possible consistently to realize the democratic control of working people and citizens through the Socialist Alliance. It is necessary to carry out certain changes in the electoral system and the role of the Socialist Alliance so that it will be possible for working people and citizens to realize a decisive role in putting forward candidates and in electing people to the appropriate social functions. The worrying proportions of the failure to implement laws and regulations -- even duties taken on in a self-managing way, bad management of social assets, their bureaucratic-technocratic nature, and cases of taking possession by privatization, crime, corruption, bribery -- demand that this be dealt with seriously. Primarily the ones who are asking for the most assistance from the state are often among the violators.

At the same time, they complain that the state is falling apart. We must stimulate people so that together with establishing mistakes and shortcomings, in an argumented manner they also found dismissal and recall. [passage omitted]

Apart from the national awareness, we are also developing a kind of Yugoslav awareness whereby a Slovene is proud of the achievements of the Serbian nation and a Macedonian looks forward to the progress of Slovenia, and so forth; let me not enumerate all the others. All our languages and cultures in Yugoslavia must be dear to each Yugoslav, regardless of his national affiliation. This is the real Yugoslavia; ethnic, humane, united -- the principle of cooperation between nations, their linking, and getting closer. In this kind of Yugoslav there will always be a motivating force of a joint progress.

We shall resolutely oppose attempts to introduce a lack of trust between nations and nationalities, undermine relations in Yugoslavia, create the atmosphere of insecurity and faintheartedness. In writings and in public statements, there should be no expression of cheering for one side or speculation, because it only stirs up nationalism. Exaggerations, wrong interpretations, and a lack of understanding of certain phenomena -- and there are instances of intolerance and new cases of misunderstanding.

The President proposes, Setinc said, that after this session, on the basis of proposals and comments from today's discussion, draft stands on the activity of the members and organizations of the LC in the Socialist Alliance should be drawn up and presented for a party and general debate. In the debate, the emphasis should be on the question how in practice, rather than only verbally, to change the attitude of communists toward the realization of the Socialist Alliance's role and toward the creative work of the Communists in the Socialist Alliance. The discussion should last until mid-December. Then the Central Committee will adopt stands on the activity of the LC members and organizations in SWAPY. Expressing self-criticism in this way, we are not negating either the role or ability of Communists, as some often wish to present it; rather, we are stressing and stimulating their role and ability, Franc Setinc said among other things.

Session Closes

LD110345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The third session of the LCY Central Committee, at which there was discussion of the action of Communists in the Socialist Alliance, ended this afternoon in Belgrade. It was concluded that a 2-month party debate be initiated on this, following which the central committee will place this topic on the agenda again. At today's session the LCY Central Committee work orientation program up to July next year was also adopted.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD150529 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1802 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Milanko Renovica, has discussed the LCY tasks in the area of international activity in the next period, in the struggle for peace, equitable international relations, social progress and socialism in the world.

Stress was laid on the need for more involvement of all LCY organs and organizations in the realization of the decisions and stands on international questions reached by the 13th LCY Congress.

The Presidium also established a program of international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee for the period until July 1987. Within this framework, the Presidium also discussed some current questions as well as the forthcoming duties of the Presidium in the international area.

FEC DISCUSSES SUPPLY MEASURES FOR DOMESTIC MARKET

LD092315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- This year, supply on the domestic market was satisfactory, considerably better than in previous years. Occasional interruptions in the continuity of supply only happened with an insignificant number of products -- flour and similar ones -- particularly during the period preceding price increases. The supply of certain types of energy, primarily with oil and its derivatives, has improved. The supply of thermoelectric power plants and industry with coal was also satisfactory. But, this was not the case with the supply of coal to private consumers, it was said today at an FEC session presided over by Branko Mikulic.

The stocks of raw material and semimanufactured goods from the beginning of the year have not been maintained in later months because of the decline in imports. Demand for goods on the domestic market, particularly in the first half of the year, was at a high level, but in the second half of the year it is obviously declining. This year, consumer goods imports were higher than last year, but it was still insufficient. This had a negative impact on the supply of the domestic market, increased the monopoly of some producers in the country, delayed technological progress of domestic production, and contributed to price rises.

In order to overcome problems of supplying the domestic market, it was assessed at the FEC session that it was necessary to maintain positive trends in industrial production and ensure procurement, together with further growth in agricultural production.

Measures are being undertaken that would make it possible to continue in the coming years, intervention into imports of consumer goods, which was applied this year, according to the country's foreign exchange opportunities. Apart from improving the supply on the domestic market, this would also contribute to slowing down price rises.

The supply of the market with basic agricultural and food products also will be improved with the adoption of an agreement on strengthening market reserves of wheat, corn, oil, sugar, and meat. The agreement is going through a harmonization stage.

The FEC established a proposal for changes in the decision on the aims and tasks of the policy of issuing money, the monetary policy, and the joint bases of credit policy in 1986. With the changes, credit and monetary trends should be coordinated with the envisaged economic trends in the last quarter of the year.

With the documents on the economic policy for the next year, it is envisaged that these changes, depending on need, should be carried out for each quarter of a year.

The FEC adopted a regulation establishing prices for those goods the Federal Directorate imports as part of intervention measures on the domestic market. Prices were established for certain kinds of technical goods, cars, and textiles, for which offers have already been received; and they are 15 percent lower than the retail prices of the same or similar domestic products. For other goods, prices will be established after offers have been received. The measure also regulates the level of trade expenditures incurred in importing, as well as in wholesale and retail trade.

The council also endoresed a decision on banning the trade of meat from young cattle. The regulation bans the trade of veal and pork for all work organizations of associated labor and citizens. Slaughter is allowed only in justifiable cases, such as injuries and certain illnesses, which will be justified by special certificates. This kind of protection of young cattle, with the aim of achieving a higher production of meat, has been in force thus far.

The FEC also ratified several international documents.

MIKULIC MEETS REGIONAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

LD140446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 13 Oct 96

[Text] Belgrad, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, today had a working meeting with representatives of the executive councils of the republics and provinces. At the meeting, they discussed the current economic trends, particularly in the area of prices, as well as some key questions in connection with establishing economic policy for the next year. Apart from the representatives of the FEC, Dusan Vlatkovic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia; Dr Zarko Papic, director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning; and Mile Stojanoviski, vice president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy attended the meeting.

ARMY LC ORGANIZATION SUPPORTS FEC MEASURES

AU161156 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2464 2 Oct 86 p 1

[S. Jovanovic report: "Real and Not Verbal Support]

[Excerpts] There are objective reasons why Communists in the Army should not only support the already passed and announced measures of the FEC, but why they should, through constructive moves at the front of their battle, fight for their implementation. This is simply because the measures are in the spirit of the tenets and conclusions of the highest body of Yugoslav Communists and because they are opening up fairly wide space for the gradual but consistent implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program.

These few sentences contain the zealous view of the members of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army that was expressed last week in the session discussing the FEC measures in the field of economic and development policy and the tasks of the Communists in the Army. [passage omitted]

The Communists in the Army will welcome all measure intended to cure our economy and measures intended for a more harmonized development of Yugoslavia as a whole and thus of its every individual part. [paragraph continues]

Of course, the most is expected from the federal government regarding its moves to halt rising inflation, build a unified system of the technical-technological development of the country and a joint energy development policy, increase investments in agriculture and tourism, develop a unified Yugoslav market....This leads to strengthening the power of our country and thus its defense. [passage omitted]

MAMULA DISCUSSES MILITARY SCHOOLS SYSTEM

AU101334 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2463 25 Sep 86 pp 2, 3

["Basic points" from speech by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, at Belgrade "Brotherhood-Unity" General Secondary Military School on 10 September]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The tendencies that our development has expressed lately show that social changes will be great and very sharp, and that they will encompass all spheres of human life. One must point that out to the people who deal with educating and training young people, not only in the Armed Forces, but in our country in general. [passage omitted]

If one is to speak about where Yugoslavia is in current trends, the world trends, that is, I think that it does not occupy an enviable position. The Yugoslav young generation is affected by some influences that burden the modern young generation in the world in general, but is at the same time burdened by some specific Yugoslav processes of the transfer from an almost feudal society to a modern one. That certainly only makes it difficult for this generation to find its way and enter the new era. Our entire policy of education and training must therefore consider the demands of the coming time, the demands and needs of new generations that are expecting this era. [passage omitted]

It seems, however, that the organized forces of our society still have not found model and solution how to include the young generation and its natural, creative, and working potentials in the process of overcoming the difficulties and the economic crisis we are in. Some solutions have even led to a situation in which a part of the young generation has been pushed into the periphery of events, as if to an open space where they are subject to negative influences of various ideas and orientations. At the same time, it is obvious that our country's school system, which is in the process of permament changes and reforms, fails to completely fulfill its important social role of educating the young generation. [passage omitted]

I would also like to say something about bringing high quality cadres into military academies. That problem is still very topical. Students come to military academies both from general military secondary schools and from civilian schools. Students coming from this school will certainly continue to be the mainstay of education and bearers of whatever is most positive in the military academies. [passage omitted]

The general secondary military schools, apart from providing a high level of general education, must also serve to bring an equal national representation among cadres who come to the military academies. The model of the base that will provide our future officers is not complex. Some national structures that represent a large and significant part of Yugoslavia are insufficiently present in it. If the composition of Yugoslav officers is not nationally balanced, it will not be able to maintain other positive characteristics either. It is impossible to have a balanced composition in the Yugoslav People's Army and Armed Forces of the Yugoslav multinational community only in some parameters and not in the national one, for instance. [paragraph continues]

We must therefore do everything to ensure that there are among the officers enough Slovenes, Croatians, Albanians, Hungarians, and all the others who do not apply for military schools in a sufficient number. [passage omitted]

There is no reason to be afraid of recruiting officers mostly from our military schools, provided, of course that those schools bring up and develop versatile personalities able to adapt to society and its social, technological, and economic aspects. If we bring up such people, then we should not be afraid of having one-sided professional cadres. We do not create one-sided personalities in these schools, because we do not need one-sided people. A one-sided person is a dangerous person, because he will lose his way when confronted with the challenges of the new time. [passage omitted]

Finally, I would like to say something about the management of general secondary military schools. We have to carry out the management of those schools in Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, and Mostar in a unified manner, although they can belong to different school centers and be attached to different commands. They have to be managed in a standardized way from the point of view of general aims, curricula, the methodology of education and edification, and particularly from the point of view of creating a broad profile cadre. We must make the schools in Ljubljana and Zagreb more attractive for young men from Slovenia and Croatia, because that is one of the ways to solve the problem of balanced national composition of officers in the Armed Forces. The Belgrade "Brotherhood-Unity" General Secondary School must have priority not only as regards the number of students, but it also must perform a central function in relation to other general secondary military schools. I do not mean here a formational subordination [prepotcinjavanje], but, starting from experiences achieved in it, it must be the central school in leading other schools in the professional, methodological, and research sense, as well as in developing the technology of teaching, training cadres, exchanging experience, organizing serminars, conferences, etc. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

NEW ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the credentials of Mekonen Gezawa, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of socialist Ethiopia to Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 1 Oct 86 LD]

MONGOLIAN COOPERATION PACT -- Ulaanbaatar, October 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government member and chairman of the Federal Transport and Communications Committee Mustafa Pljakic and Mongolian Light and Food Industries Minister Gombojavyn Naydan signed a protocol on cooperation in the area at a just ended meeting of the Yugoslav-Mongolian committee in Ulaanbaatar. As pointed out at the session, there is scope for an expansion and promotion of Yugoslav-Mongolian economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Concrete measures in this context were examined. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2331 GMT 17 Oct 86 LD]